FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PPR, CSSR, GDR PAPERS: CHERNENKO ON DISARMAMENT

ZYCIE WARSZAWY

AU071613 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 5 Mar 84 p 7

[Karol Szyndzielorz commentary: "A Definite and Realistic Program"]

[Text] The preelection speech of Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was awaited with interest and curiosity. It contained both an appraisal of the Soviet Union's economic and social progress and also a new explanation of the Soviet peace policy.

The most important part of this explanation was the following phrase: "to guard peace like our eyesight, and to ensure the security of our homeland." K. Chernenko compared this to the way the most aggressive forces of U.S. imperialism and militarism had been set into motion. The Soviet response to such action was increased concern to consolidate defense for the sake of the security of the Soviet Union as well as that of its friends and allies.

Limiting the arms race and developing cooperation is of key significance to the future of international relations. Quite naturally and logically, the Soviet Union believes that the world does not need competitiveness in building up nuclear arsenals; in view of this, the USSR has for a long time been proposing at both the United Nations and Geneva a ban on all types of nuclear weapons.

If the Soviet proposals are accepted, Europe could become a nonnuclear continent, one free of both intermediate-range and tactical nuclear weapons. Appealing to the United States, Konstantin Chernenko said: "We are in favor of both sides making the first step in this direction as soon as possible. At the same time, the Soviet Union is not striving to consolidate its own security at the expense of others, but it wants to obtain equal security."

The Soviet Union continues to claim that the deployment by the United States of missiles in Western Europe has created not only an obstacle to the negotiations on the issue of nuclear weapons in Europe but also to the talks on strategic weapons. The removal of this obstacle, as well as of the need for Soviet countermeasures, is the way to an accord that would be acceptable to both sides.

Various statements have recently been made in Washington, starting with the one voiced by President Ronald Reagan through those of Vice President George Bush and Secretary of State George Shultz, on the need to improve Soviet-American relations. All of these statements refer to the possibility of dialogue and the need to avoid bitter disputes.

In fact, Konstantin Chernenko responded very calmly to the words from beyond the ocean. He recalled that the calls for dialogue "contradict everything that the present U.S. Administration said, and mainly what it did and is still doing in the sphere of its relations with the Soviet Union. Its assurances of changes for the better can only be taken seriously if they are based on real actions." The Soviet politician added that the Soviet Union is for finding practical solutions to definite problems, solutions that are mutually acceptable and favorable to both sides and to peace.

It would, therefore, be necessary for the United States to ratify the agreements that were signed with the USSR 10 years ago on limiting underground tests with nuclear arms as well as completing the work being done on an agreement on the total and universal ban of nuclear arms tests. It would also be necessary for the United States to back away from its plans to militarize space. A move of great importance and the simplest one to make would be a joint freeze of U.S. and Soviet nuclear weapons, a move that has been proposed many times by the Soviet Government.

It stands to reason that this would have a great influence on the world's political climate, not only on relations between the great powers. Konstantin Chernenko also spoke in favor of the total and general ban on the use of chemical warfare, the carrying out of tests on these weapons, and their production, as well as the destruction of all these arms supplies under efficient control from start to finish.

In brief, it is up to Washington how the negotiations go in the future, how relations will develop, and how the atmosphere will change. The Soviet Union consistently supports any talks that are important to peace.

The norms of peaceful coexistence between nations, which Konstantin Chernenko referred to at the end of his report, proved to be an important summary of Soviet international policy principles. These norms are determined by people's attitudes to nuclear arms. This is why the nuclear powers should consider as the main goal of their foreign policy the prevention of nuclear war, why they should desist from promoting nuclear war, and not allow the spread of nuclear weapons.

At the same time, they should pledge never to be the first to use nuclear arms or to fire them at nonnuclear countries. Instead, their first reaction to an accidental nuclear explosion should be to embark upon immediate consultations in order to prevent a nuclear conflagration. Finally, these countries should make "one step after another, on the basis of the principle of equal security, in their efforts to reduce nuclear arms until all the various kinds of nuclear weapons are totally eliminated."

These are principles that could take on a universal significance, because a nuclear conflict is equally dangerous to all the inhabitants of this planet. The explanation of Soviet foreign policy which Konstantin Chernenko presented testifies to continuity, realism, and good will. It creates prospects for strengthening peace and increasing the security of all the peoples of the world.

RUDE PRAVO

AU071135 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Mar 84 p 1

[Editorial: "For Peace and Progress, for the Benefit of the People"]

[Text] It is not enough to talk about peace. It is also necessary to fight for it, untiringly to submit proposals and initiatives that express mankind's most basic longings, and which enable a breakthrough on the peace front wherever the situation has become most ripe for this, and wherever the peoples' interests most urgently demand this. The six-point proposal on the norms of relations among nuclear powers, submitted last Friday in his basic programmatic speech to Moscow voters by Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, belongs in this category.

What would the adoption of this code of interstate relations in our nuclear age concretely signify for security and peace? First, a substantial consolidation of trust among the states owning the most terrible weapon ever produced by man would take place, as would the growth of security and confidence -- both that of the nuclear powers, and of all states and peoples in the world. No one has any doubts that any nuclear conflict between any nuclear powers would be severely paid for by all mankind. That is also why the CPSU Central Committee general secretary, on behalf of his party and the Soviet state, puts the averting of nuclear war in first place among the political goals of every country. In their own interests, and in the interests of mankind as a whole, the nuclear states should agree on a joint recognition and binding adoption of such norms of behavior and relations as:

-- to regard the averting of a nuclear war as the main goal of their own foreign policy; and not to permit situations to arise which would create the threat of nuclear conflict. Should such a danger arise, they should organize urgent consultations so as to prevent the outbreak of a nuclear conflagration;

-- to commit themselves not to be the first to use nuclear arms;

-- not to use nuclear arms under any circumstances against nonnuclear countries which have no such weapons on their territory; and to respect the status of existing nuclear free zones and to support the establishment of new such zones in various areas of the world;

-- not to permit the proliferation of nuclear weapons in any form; to refrain from handing over these weapons, or control over them, to any one. Not to deploy them on the territories of states where they are not deployed; and not to transfer feverish nuclear armament to new spheres, including outer space;

-- to strive, step by step, according to the principle of equal security, to decrease nuclear armament up to the total liquidation of all varieties of this armament.

It is as Comrade Chernenko stressed in his speech: "The Soviet Union has made these principles the basis of its policy. We are prepared at any time to come to an agreement with the other nuclear powers on a joint recognition of such norms, and to make them binding." There is no doubt that this would emphatically contribute to improving the atmosphere in the world, and that this would provide a new impulse for the negotiations on limiting armament and on disarmament which are underway in various international forums.

This part in particular of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's statement has quite justly produced a widespread echo. The international community welcomes this new initiative and appraises it as yet another development of the peace program pursued by the party of the Soviet Communists and by the Soviet Union, a program formulated by the three preceding CPSU congresses.

Soviet policy dialectically unites both care for preserving peace and care for consolidating the defensive ability of the land of the soviets and its allies. Today, at a time when the policy of the most aggressive forces of American imperialism is violating the peoples' rights to a free development -- as testified to by the aggression against Grenada; meddling in Lebanon's internal affairs; aggressive actions against Nicaragua; threats against free Cuba; and, on our own continent, by the deployment of new first-strike nuclear missiles which are also targeted at our Republic -- this dialectical linking of the fight for preserving peace with the fight for consolidating defensive ability is literally a vital law.

As is obvious from the entire history of international relations, imperialism is always embarking on war adventures whenever it believes that its supremacy is ensured. This is also the reason why we, Czechoslovak citizens, fully identify ourselves with the words of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary about the imperative need to consolidate the solidarity and cooperation of fraternal socialist countries.

In connection with the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Europe, Comrade Chernenko reiterated the Soviet Union's principled stand, which is also shared by Czechoslovakia: "By deploying missiles in Europe, the Americans have erected obstacles to negotiations both on European and on strategic nuclear weapons. The elimination of these obstacles (which would also remove the need for our retaliatory measures) -- this is the path toward working out an agreement acceptable to both sides." The Soviet Union, like all the other states of the Warsaw Pact, continues to be in favor of ridding Europe of intermediate-range nuclear missiles, as well as of tactical ones.

Everything now depends on the U.S. Government, on whether it will take seriously its own peace-loving sounding declarations and appeals for a dialogue or whether it will harmonize them with its practically executed policy. So far this has not been the case, either in the issue of nuclear arms in Europe, or the issue of a total and general ban on nuclear arms tests, the ban on the militarization of outer space, the total and general ban and liquidation of chemical weapons, the freezing of American and Soviet nuclear arsenals, and so forth.

This kind of policy logically evokes the concern and opposition of increasingly broader social strata in all countries, including the United States itself. The adventurous course pursued by American policy has a far-from-unambiguous support even among Western political figures. It is as Comrade Chernenko remarked: "All this enables us to hope that in the end, the development of events will again be successfully turned in the direction of peace, the limitation of feverish armament, and the development of international cooperation."

In his statement to Moscow voters, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary dealt extensively with the results, tasks, and problems of the development of Soviet society as they were expressed in the documents of the 26th CPSU Congress and at the sessions of the party's Central Committee in November 1982 and December 1983. He appraised the results achieved by the Soviet people during the past period. The facts which he quoted speak plainly. The land of the soviets is developing in all spheres; its strength is growing, and the people's living standards are improving even despite the need to devote considerable resources to consolidating defensive ability in consequence of the exacerbation of the international situation.

However, this does not mean that the Soviet comrades are succumbing to self-complacency. Konstantin Chernenko reverted to the conclusions of the CPSU Central Committee' session in November 1982, which invested the Soviet economy with a new dynamics; and he stressed that this is merely the beginning of great work. "We can and we also want to proceed with greater speed. We can and we also want to resolve the problems of the people's material and spiritual needs with greater energy."

In his statement Comrade Chernenko defined the broad circle of measures aimed at comprehensively improving the management of the powerful Soviet economic mechanism, at smoothly implementing the knowledge of science and technology in production, at consolidating work discipline, and so forth. All these are issues with which our times also confront the CSSR. The principled, Leninist approach to resolving the ripened problems chosen by the party of Soviet Communists has a broader validity. It is a source of inspiration and instruction for our own party, for our own society.

Bratislava PRAVDA

AU071211 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Mar 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Appeal From Moscow for Peace-Promoting Deeds"]

[Text] The altered tone of American President Ronald Reagan's latest speeches does not signify a change in his policy. Reagan's words cover up his dangerous foreign policy; they are designed to create a new, deceptive image of Reagan and to make this hawk appear a peacemaker. None of Reagan's latest speeches has contained specific and realistic proposals for easing international tension. Even in his speeches about "peace," he seeks first and foremost to assert his militaristic policy from a position of strength. What other explanation can there be for the fact that, simultaneously with Reagan's pronouncements about his readiness to negotiate with the Soviet Union about reducing nuclear arms, new shipments of Pershing II missiles are arriving in Europe, and all arms programs -- such as the production of the MX intercontinental missile, the Trident II submarine system, and the "invisible" Stealth bomber -- continue? On top of this, preparations are underway for militarizing outer space. Reagan does not want to abandon the idea of gaining military-strategic supremacy over the Soviet Union.

As a result of the deployment of new American nuclear weapons in Western Europe, the danger of war has increased. The deployment of these weapons thwarted the Geneva talks, whose aim was to limit and substantially reduce the number of nuclear weapons. Great responsibility for this turnabout is borne not only by the United States, but by its NATO allies, who -- acting against the will of their nations -- cleared the way for the stationing of American Pershing and cruise missiles in Europe.

In the past few weeks, it has often been claimed in the West that in fact nothing has happened in the international situation and that, supposedly, with American missiles in Europe the world has become a safer place. Is it not perverted logic if someone assumes that security and peace are reinforced when the number of nuclear weapons is increased? This is a blatant lie, and it is thus hardly possible to find any logic in it. These and similar statements are designed to divert the attention of the world public from the dangerous consequences of the adventurous policy of the White House. Moreover, they serve narrow momentary interests dictated by the election campaign in the United States. The concern of millions of people and the antiwar actions taking place in many countries show what people think about the militaristic policy pursued by the representatives of NATO.

There are two distinct tendencies and lines in present international relations. One of them is the line aimed at preserving and strengthening peace and at dealing with complex international problems at the conference table on the basis of equality and equal security. This is the policy consistently implemented by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The other line is aimed at escalating tension, stepping up the arms race, and confrontation. In the background of this policy is American imperialism.

The CPSU and the Soviet Government have done a tremendous amount of work to avert the threat of war, bring about disarmament, and promote all-round cooperation. It is only due to the permanent Soviet peace offensive that Europe has been free from war for almost 40 years now. Faithful to its Leninist peace policy, the Soviet Union perseveres in this endeavor. The most forceful evidence of this was furnished by the speeches of Soviet representatives at meetings with their constituencies, which reached their culminating point in the Friday speech of Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the Central Committee. In them resounded words of warning, constructive and prudent proposals, and appeals for peace-promoting deeds.

The proposals of the Soviet Union for reducing the nuclear missile confrontation in Europe are well known and remain fully valid. Its efforts are aimed at putting an end to the continuous increase in the arsenals of nuclear and other weapons and at reducing them. If the West displays the same effort, progress in this respect will be feasible. So far, nothing of this sort can be noticed. It is essential to stress anew: The Soviet Union does not need military supremacy, nor does it seek it. However, at the same time it will not allow anyone to upset the existing military equilibrium. The world will slowly begin, metaphorically speaking, to drown in nuclear arsenals. Why does not Washington want to agree even to the basic Soviet proposal, which concerns a nuclear freeze? This would be a simple and at the same time effective step toward lessening the danger of war. It would scarcely be possible to find a single problem important for strengthening peace with regard to which the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have not put forward specific and realistic proposals.

Imperialist politicians are trying to weaken and limit in all possible ways the international influence of the socialist countries. They are even trying to undermine the socialist countries by means of a policy of blackmail. However, the more imperialism threatens the existence of human civilization, the stronger becomes the resistance to it. This is testified to, above all, by the protest demonstrations in Western Europe where peace movements, despite obstructions from their own governments, very understandably voice their disapproval of the hegemonistic ambitions of Washington. The adventurism of the Reagan administration is disconcerting even to a large segment of the public in the United States where people have begun to understand that militarization and exacerbation of international tension do not bring anything good even for the United States. "People want peace and calm, not war hysteria. I can say that our talks with the heads of many foreign delegations that came to the funeral of Yuriy Andropov confirmed this with sufficient persuasiveness," Comrade Konstantin Chernenko stressed in the Kremlin on Friday.

No one can accuse the Soviet Union of not having done enough for peace and calm. It is now really the turn of the United States and its allies to contribute with concrete deeds to achieving this goal. An end to the nuclear arms race would be of crucial importance for the peace and security of nations. The Soviet Union opposes the arms race; it advocates banning and liquidating all nuclear weapons. This would be the easiest method of avoiding complicated negotiations on limiting and reducing the number of nuclear weapons. No time should be lost here, and if the Soviet Union offers such an agreement, the other side should set out in the same direction. Such deeds would be the best way for the U.S. Administration to demonstrate its love for peace. Treaties on limiting underground tests of nuclear weapons were signed almost 10 years ago, but the United States has not ratified them yet. Nothing stands in the way of concluding agreements on a total and general ban on testing nuclear weapons. Such agreements would not threaten in the least the security of either the USSR or the United States.

The U.S. Administration recently began to make peace-loving sounding pronouncements and to call on the Soviet Union to conduct a "dialogue" with it. The Soviet Union does not have to be persuaded about the usefulness and desirability of talks; it has always initiated talks and considers them essential. The nature of talks, however, can vary. If someone thinks that he can conduct them from a position of strength and dictate his terms to the other side -- which is what Washington is doing -- then he makes a mockery of the very term talks. Talks and negotiations must involve an honest exchange of views between partners so that they can arrive at mutually acceptable agreements benefiting the joint cause.

In his speech on Friday, Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, presented a number of important peace proposals, which have met with a broad response all over the world. The world public regards them as another peace offensive by the Soviet Union showing its readiness to continue talks, talks conducted, naturally, on a businesslike amd constructive basis.

The Soviet Union is offering, for example, the prospect of freeing mankind from the danger posed by the threat of the use of chemical weapons. It is offering a complete and general ban on the use, development, and production of chemical weapons. This would mean a breakthrough in Soviet-American relations.

Extraordinary importance is being ascribed to Comrade Chernenko's proposal in the area of nuclear weapons. Powers possessing nuclear weapons bear enormous responsibility toward the present and future generations. With the proposals it has submitted, the Soviet Union does not seek any advantages for itself but pursues the interest of all. Relations among these powers should be subject to certain norms. Above all, the governments of all nuclear powers should regard the task of averting nuclear war as the m a i n g o a l [wide-spaced type as published] of their foreign policy. The first step toward this should be their commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. For the time being, only the Soviet Union has adopted this commitment.

Proliferation of nuclear weapons, no matter what form it takes, should not be permitted. On the contrary, endeavors should be exerted to reduce nuclear arms step by step, on the basis of equal security, down to the complete liquidation of all their types.

These principles form the foundation of the Soviet Union's policy. Should other nuclear powers be willing to agree on these norms and commit themselves to observe them, the Soviet Union would be ready to conclude the respective agreement any time and to implement it consistently. The field on which peace can be strengthened is immensely wide. It is no pending question for the Soviet leadership what sort of policy it should assert in international affairs. The Leninist policy of peace endures; it is commensurate with the innermost interests of the Soviet people and, undoubtedly, of other nations as well.

In Konstantin Chernenko's speech, the Soviet Union provided a telling example that there is no discrepancy between its words and deeds. The uttered sentences about peace are backed by concrete proposals on how to achieve it without harming any side. The voice of peace, with propoaals for concrete deeds attached to it, has once again resounded from Moscow. It is echoing all over the world; even Washington cannot fail to hear it. The world is now pricking up its ears and waiting to hear what reply will come from the other side.

BERLINER ZEITUNG

AU071232 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 6 Mar 84 p 5

[Commentary by Harry Muth: "Offers for a Change for the Good"]

[Text] Both in the GDR and the entire world the important declaration before his Moscow voters of Konstantin Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, has met with great attention. He expresses our heartfelt thoughts and those of millions and millions of persons the world over when he rejects the aggressive actions of the present leaders in Washington with the irrefutable statement: "People want peace and tranquillity, not war hysteria."

Not even the United States can ignore this fact. Therefore, the recent declaration made in Washington sound like trumpets of peace. If leading politicians across the Atlantic are serious about this, the recent address by Konstantin Chernenko offers them sufficient possibilities to prove this with deeds. The Soviet Union stands by all its negotiations offers: reducing underground nuclear arms tests; completely and universally banning nuclear arms tests; renouncing the militarization of space; mutually freezing nuclear armaments; and completely and universally banning development, production, and use of chemical weapons.

Reaching agreements on these questions -- according to Konstantin Chernenko, the answer to the most urgent issue moving all peoples -- could lead not only to a change in Soviet-American relations, but to a true change in the entire international situation. To bring about this development desired by the peoples in East and West, Konstantin Chernenko submitted a number of concrete proposals on norms for relations between the nuclear powers. The averting of a nuclear war as the most important aim in foreign policy; the renunciation of any propagation of such a war; the renunciation of the first use of nuclear arms as well as of their use against countries that do not possess them; the creation of nuclear-free zones; the nonproliferation of nuclear arms; the gradual reduction of nuclear armaments up to their complete elimination -- these are principles that are of utmost importance for all peoples, for the cause of world peace. If they were accepted and adhered to by all nuclear powers, people could truly live in tranquillity and peace.

With his proposals Konstantin Chernenko opposed the enormous activation of the most aggressive forces of U.S. imperialism with the Soviet state's constructive answer that is based on responsibility for the well-being of the people, for the cause of peace and socialism, for the fundamental interests of all peoples. At the same time, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary made it very clear to all imperialist hotheads that no potential aggressor can hope to escape a devastating counterblow.

The citizens of our countries are also determined to do everything they can to secure peace. The recent proposals from Moscow offer a good basis for a coalition of common sense with those who want to preserve peace. At the same time we consider it our obligation at the side of the Soviet Union to contribute to the adequate security of the socialist community.

COMMENTS ON MILITARY SPENDING REDUCTION PROPOSAL

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND

LD071003 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0236 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Berlin, 7 Mar (ADN) -- NEUES DEUTSCHLAND publishes a commentary on Wednesday entitled "Proposal in the Spirit of Reason and Realism":

The "proposal by the Warsaw Pact Member-States to the NATO Member-States With Regard to Negotiations on Not Increasing and on Cutting Arms Expenditure," published yesterday, is an important inititive for world peace and international security. It corresponds, as did the 10 January proposal to NATO to free Europe from chemical weapons, with the socialist states' consistent efforts to check the arms race. This arises from their will to open the way for a transition to disarmament, particularly in the nuclear field. They persistently call for an agreement which will lead to an effective reduction in forces and arms while strictly observing the principle of equality andequal security. In other words, the balance of forces which is decisive for preserving peace should be preserved, but at the lowest possible level.

In his meeting with Wolfgang Mischnick, chairman of the FDP parliamentary group in the FRG Bundestag, Erich Honecker stressed that it is important to be guided in international relations by political reason and realism in order to steer developments back into sound channels.

This new proposal is exactly in this spirit. The goal of not increasing arms expenditure and subsequently cutting it proportionately or absolutely had its roots in the Prague declaration of 5 January 1983. It was underlined and defined more closely at the Moscow meeting of the highest representatives of socialist countries on 28 June 1983. The new document now goes further.

It is aimed at achieving agreements as quickly as possible in negotiations on this essential issue. To this end, concrete steps are proposed, in addition to those of Prague and Moscow, which, if carried out in sequence, could lead to ever more radical cuts in the military budget.

Such a reduction would be in the vital interests of the peoples. A cut in arms expenditure by all nuclear weapon and other militarily important states would release a large amount of funds for social and economic progress.

At the same time, this would benefit the developing countries. The new proposal is therefore also in accordance with the elementary needs of many hundreds of millions of people outside of Europe. It illustrates that the struggle for peace and disarmament in humanist terms is equivalent to the struggle against poverty, hunger and disease.

The proposal by the Warsaw Pact member-states reflects the unity of words and deeds in their policy. It demonstrates seriousness and predictability. We understand peace not just as an ideal but are making the securing of it a realistic, objective, program acceptable to all.

With regard to the continuity of our struggle, Konstantin Chernenko, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, pointed out only a few days ago: "It is difficult to name one problem important for consolidating peace on which the Soviet Union and the other socialist states have not submitted concrete, realistic proposals over the past few years." He noted: It is the complexity of the situation in particular which obliges us "to double, even triple our efforts to implement the policy of peace and international cooperation."

It is now up to the other side, up to the NATO states, to respond to the constructive proposal of not increasing and of cutting arms expenditure in a way that corresponds with the interests of the peoples.

East Berlin's Leichtfuss

DW071209 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Lutz Leichtfuss commentary]

[Text] A clear indication of the intensification of the arms race by the imperialist states is the constant increase of their military budgets. The independent Stockholm peace research institute Sipri has released estimates according to which about $250 billion was spent annually on worldwide armaments in the mid-seventies. Within a few years this sum doubled and it now amounts to more than $500 billion annually. An end to the spiral is not in sight.

When we consider NATO's long-term program adopted in 1978, under which the United States forced its Western allies to increase their arms budgets by a minimum of 3 percent annually, or when we consider Washington's own record arms programs which are known to have reached cosmic proportions in the true sense of the word, it becomes clear that NATO intends to accelerate the arms race. Today, total worldwide arms expenditures represent 6-7 percent of the national income of all countries in the world or two-thirds of the national income of all those states with the poorer half of the world population.

Therefore, since 1950 the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states have repeatedly submitted proposals to the United Nations or the NATO countries directly to reduce military budgets. For more than 10 years the subject has been discussed at a number of disarmament negotiations. However, the West has repeatedly attempted to conceal its policy, which is really directed in the opposite direction, by employing subterfuges such as the thesis of the difficulty of verifiability.

The transparency of such subterfuges is obvious and is also shown clearly by the Warsaw Pact's new proposal which is even more far-reaching and accommodating. It suggests different, independent ways to reduce the two big military blocs' arms expenditures. One such way would be an initial one-time reduction by an amount fixed by the two blocs on a mutual basis.

Another possibility would be a reduction in the budgets of the nuclear powers by a sum agreed on in advance. In this case, the United States, France, and Great Britain would be involved in addition to the Soviet Union, which has also advanced this proposal. Finally, very concrete disarmament measures in a specific field would also be an appropriate step for releasing funds earmarked for armaments for other purposes. The socialist proposals on the destruction of all chemical weapons are examples of this. Some of the funds which would thus be freed could be made available to the developing countries for resolving urgent problems. This is also contained in the latest socialist peace initiative. It is a very concrete and verifiable step.

A reduction of world arms expenditures by only 1 percent would be enough to give 200 million children in developing countries sufficient food. For the political climate in Europe, it would naturally also be quite a significant confidence-building measure. Without exception the NATO countries stated their readiness for this in their declarations of principle at the beginning of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament. These declarations should now be followed by deeds.

Zagreb's Sundic

LD071836 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Here is our topical foreign political commentary. It is devoted to yesterday's gesture whereby the member countries of the Warsaw Pact proposed to NATO to start talks on freezing and reducing military expenditure. The full scope of the initiative from the Warsaw seven is very modest. However, it is important to stress that the proposal is devoid of all the charges against the West for the present state of relations between the two military blocs. Here is Milika Sundic:

Of everything contained in the latest proposal of the Warsaw Pact member-countries to NATO which relates to the freezing and reduction of the military expenditure of the two military blocs, the final part is most significant, the part which states that the start of talks, in which all member countries of both military alliances would take part, would contribute to improving the climate in Europe and the world. Otherwise, the proposal itself contains no particularly important innovations, not, at any rate, as far as its essence is concerned, although it must be admitted that in its form it diverges from former practice in the positive sense.

Above all, it is noteworthy that Romania, on behalf of all member-countries of the Warsaw Pact, was accorded the role of presenting the memorandum to the ambassadors of the Western countries, and that the proposal permits the more active participation of the countries of both blocs in further working out its details. On the other hand, the proposal is very modest in its full scope, particularly on the subject of reducing military expenditure. The percentage of the reduction is not quoted. This is left to the experts of the countries taking part in the negotiations. The Warsaw Pact members place emphasis on beginning a dialogue as soon as possible and do not exclude the possibility of expanding the dialogue to include subjects which are not specified in the proposal but which are connected with the problem of arms reduction and limitation.

The Warsaw Pact proposal does not mention the possibility of reviving the Soviet-American talks on Euromissiles and the reduction of strategic nuclear weapons, but this possibility is not excluded. It would appear that the USSR would return to the Geneva talks if the NATO countries reacted positively to the proposal of the Eastern military alliance. Of course, the question arises: How acceptable is the proposal of the Warsaw seven to NATO, and in particular to the United States, whose defense budget for this year is significantly larger than last year's, because the essence of the Warsaw Pact proposal practically amounts to freezing military expenditure and not so much to its reduction. And this, regardless of initial reaction, is precisely what is least acceptable to the United States and its allies. It is also debatable as to what extent the United States is inclined to take part in talks involving such a broad circle, considering its preoccupation with relations with the USSR, or rather the uncertainty that surrounds the relations between the two superpowers. Reagan, in reply to a suggestion by FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl, has just announced that he would be prepared to meet with Chernenko if such a meeting could yield any positive results. Reagan's statement, however, commits him to nothing, because it is formulated in the same way as all the others he has made in the past 3 years. However, it will not be so easy to reject the Warsaw Pact proposal, regardless of the fact that it is not a question of a move that would involve great renunciation. The freezing of military expenditures at the present level would not in any way weaken the military strength of the two blocs, but it would seem that it would contribute to the creation of an atmosphere in which more serious thought could be given to the problem of disarmament and, in the same way, to the future of relations between the two antagonistic military blocs.

Tirana's Comments

AU071158 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1100 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Recently a new proposal for disarmament was added to the continuing highly-intensive demagogical noise of the two imperialist superpowers. Referring to a TASS announcement, news agencies report that on behalf of its East European allies -- members of the Warsaw Pact -- the Soviet Union is asking Washington and its NATO allies to begin a new dialogue in connection with the reduction of military spending. The above-mentioned TASS report states that the Soviet Union is ready to begin preliminary consultations with the participation of all parties in order to reach an agreement for beginning talks on the mutual nonincrease of military spending and its gradual reduction. TASS qualified the proposal as being very important for peace and security and suggested to the NATO countries that they should devote [words indistinct] to it.

Referring to diplomatic sources of the NATO countries, news agencies report that the above-mentioned Soviet proposal was viewed as being unacceptable. It was emphasized that such an agreement could not be verified in any way and that its aims were propagandistic.

The above-mentioned proposal, which is a continuation of the endless proposals and counterproposals of the two superpowers, is nothing but another attempt by Moscow to cover up its militarist course and the frenzied arms race. As is known, the military budgets of the United States and the Soviet Union have currently reached record figures of more than $500 billion, figures which have rarely been observed in the history of mankind.

ZHIVKOV, AL-QADHDHAFI BEGIN TALKS IN TRIPOLI

International Problems

AU061925 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Tripoli, March 6 (BTA spec corr) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and President of the State Council, had a long friendly meeting with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi the leader of the September Revolution. The meeting was attended also by the members of the revolutionary leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah -- Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, Brigade General Abu Bakar Yunis Jabir and Major al-Khumayldi al-Humaydi, and on Bulgarian side by Mr Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs.

A wide range of topical problems of today's international situation, of the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament, for freedom and national independence were discussed. The two leaders resolutely opposed the attempts by imperialism to exacerbate the international situation, to step up the military tension, to break the existing strategical balance. Special importance was attached to the explosion-prone situation in the Middle East. Stress was laid on the need for unity and solidarity of all countries and peoples in the struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction, for uniting the consolidated anti-imperialist front. The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of unity of thinking and mutual understanding.

Bilateral Relations

AU071040 Sofia BTA in English 2057 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Tripoli, March 6 (BTA spec corr) -- The formal talks began today between Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the September Revolution. During the talks an extensive review was made of Bulgaro-Libyan relations. The two sides emphasized with satisfaction that, especially after the signing in Sofia of the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty, Bulgaro-Libyan relations have been raised to a still high level. A high assessment was made of the achievements in deepening the mutually advantageous cooperation in all spheres -- the political, economic, techno-scientific and cultural, of the quick increasing of the trade. The desire of the two parties was expressed for an ever more vigorous and efficient extending of Bulgaro-Libyan ties in all spheres, one to correspond to the real possibilities and needs of the two countries. New forms and projects for extending the cooperation in farming, geological prospecting, construction, transport and increasing the trade are being discussed. The talks are proceeding in the friendly atmosphere traditional for the two sides and in a spirit of mutual understanding.

Visit Communications Center

AU071947 Sofia BTA in English 1905 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Tripoli, March 7 (BTA corr) -- Here visiting Bulgarian party leader and head of state, Mr Todor Zhivkov, and his host Col. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, continued their talks today on issues of mutual interest. After the meeting, assessed as a business-like and fruitful dialogue on the expansion of cooperation between Bulgaria and Libya, the two leaders visited the telecommunications center in Sabia some 65 km from the capital.

The director general of the centre told the guests that there are plans for Libya to establish communications not only with the "Intersat" satellite system as before, but with "Intersputnik" as well. This will open up immense opportunity for better communications with the socialist countries, including Bulgaria, he said.

The Libyan press, radio and television are providing an extensive coverage of the visit of the Bulgarian party leader and head of state. Today the dailies carry frontpage reports on the first day of the visit and many pictures. The significance of the visit is revealed for the all-round development of bilateral relations. The newspaper AL-FAJR AL-JAHID carries the speeches of the two leaders delivered last night at the official dinner. The radio and the television carry detailed reports on the meeting of Mr Todor Zhivkov and Col. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. They point also to the spirit of cordiality and mutual understanding which characterize the present Bulgaro-Libyan summit.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO ON RELATIONS WITH LIBYA

AU071204 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Mar 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Rich Fruits of Friendship"]

[Text] Today Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, begins an official and friendly visit to Libya at the invitation of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. Our people view the visit as a new manifestation of the friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian and Libyan peoples and as a continuation of the traditional, fruitful visits exchanged by Bulgarian and Libyan leaders.

There exist exceptionally favorable conditions of lasting and successful Bulgarian-Libyan cooperation. ts foundations were created during the first visit of Comrade Todor Zhivkov to Libya in 1976, when a joint declaration on developing friendship and cooperation was signed. Later relations were expanded and strengthened with the adoption of coordinated directives on further developing economic and scientific-technical cooperation during the period 1978-1985. Only a year ago these foundations were vitally fortified by the signing of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation as well as a program on developing economic and scientific-technical cooperation for the period until 1985 and for that from 1985-1990.

All this convincingly proves that relations of a new type are being constructed between the two friendly countries -- namely, equal and mutually beneficial relations based, as Comrade Todor Zhivkov said, "on our common struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism, and Zionism and for detente, peace, national independence, and social progress." The fruits of these relations are numerous and rich, and they bring our peoples together.

"The understanding, friendship, and cooperation between our countries and peoples have a special significance under the present international situation, which has been aggravated by imperialism." These words of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, spoken at his last meeting with Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, more than a year ago, have not lost their topicality and importance. The course undertaken by the imperialist circles continues with unrelenting aggressiveness It leads toward confrontation and violates the existing military-strategic balance between the Warsaw Pact and NATO countries.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is proud that along with the USSR and the other socialist countries it is contributing to efforts to restrain the arms race, block the aggressor's path, and eliminate once and for all the danger of a destructive nuclear war -- the most important condition for developing friendly relations with the world peoples. In this context we observe with deep concern the development of the situation in the world regions turned into "hot spots" by imperialism's aggressive policy. Our attention is focused on the Middle East conflict not only because of our geographic proximity to this region, but also because of its potential danger for world peace. The People's Republic of Bulgaria has repeatedly stated that what is necessary for achieving a just and lasting peace in the Middle East is: a total and final withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Arab territories; restoring the legal rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to forming their own independent state in their homeland; and guaranteeing the right of all states in this region to secure and independent existence and development. Strengthening the unity of the Arab peoples in their joint struggle against imperialism and Zionism is of exceptional significance for the achievement of this goal.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria highly values the efforts of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah for achieving Arab unity, rejecting the separate Camp David agreement, and solving the Middle East conflict. The Bulgarian people condemn the military provocations, economic blockade, and propaganda campaign of U.S. imperialism against the friendly Libyan people and support their struggle for protecting national independence and territorial integrity. We are happy with the fact that for more than 14 years the Libyan people have been marching confidently along the road outlined by the 1 September Revolution.

The forthcoming Sixth Bulgarian-Libyan Summit will undoubtedly contribute to further developing our friendly relations, to strengthening the unity of the anti-imperialist front, and to successfully developing the cooperation of all world forces which support peaceful cooperation and political and military detente, as well as the unity of all forces and peoples opposing the aggressive ambitions and actions of imperialism.

1984 TRADE AGREEMENT WITH PRC SIGNED IN SOFIA

AU071533 Sofia BTA in English 1501 GMT 7 Mar

[Text] Sofia, March 7 (BTA) -- This year trade between Bulgaria and China will be 4 percent higher than it was last year. This is being provided for by the 1984 trade and payments agreement between the two countries, signed here today.

Bulgaria will supply China with products of the electronic industry, freight carriages, chemical products, consumer goods, etc. Her imports will be dominated by chemical and pharmaceutical products, certain plant and animal products and consumer goods.

The concrete provisions are a fact but it should be noted that during the stay here of Mr Chen Jie, deputy minister of foreign economic relations and the trade of China, who signed the agreement, there were discussed the chances for further development of commercial and economic relations, the possibilities for exploring new spheres of cooperation.

For Bulgaria the agreement was signed by the deputy minister of foreign trade, Mr Marin Marinov, who attended the meeting between Mr Chen Jie and the deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council, Mr Andrey Lukanov.

The guest visited also several economic projects.

1985 EQUIPMENT DELIVERIES FROM USSR SPECIFIED

AU071955 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Sofia, March 7 (BTA) -- The preliminary volumes of 1985 deliveries of equipment, materials and spare parts for industrial and other projects under construction and already constructed in Bulgaria with Soviet assistance were coordinated here today. These are about sixty projects in the sphere of power generation, mechanical engineering, the chemical industry, the ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, the paper and cellulose industry and other branches of the national economy. Some of the projects deserve to be specially mentioned. Among them is the fifth block of the "Kozloduy" nuclear plant (1000 MGW), the "Maritsa-East" thermoelectric plant awaiting reconstruction and modernization, the chemical works in Dimitrovgrad and the first stage of the "G. Damyanov" cooper-dressing works.

Here are some facts to supplement the picture of the dynamic Bulgaro-Soviet economic cooperation: In the first three years of the eighth 5-year period (1981-1985) the Soviet Union supplied Bulgaria with equipment and machinery approximately equal to those Bulgaria received throughout the seventh 5-year period. It is expected that in the present 5-year period the amount of deliveries will be more than 1.5-fold higher than it was in the previous five years.

LEADERS ATTEND SOFIA WOMEN'S DAY MEETING

AU071729 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1600 GMT on 7 February carries live from the Ivan Vazov National Theater in Sofia a 46-minute relay of a meeting devoted to International Women's Day.

At 1601 GMT the announcer says that "party and state leaders take their places at the presidium" of the meeting and adds that Chudomir Aleksandrov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, will chair it. The Bulgarian anthem is then played. Aleksandrov opens the meeting and gives the floor to Elena Lagadinova, member of the BCP Central Committee and State Council and also chairman of the Bulgarian Women's Committee. Lagadinova begins her speech at 1605 GMT and emphasizes that the present task of women is to struggle for peace so that they can establish "the widest possible front of peace." She is followed by a woman who is a Socialist Hero of Labor, who reads a message from the meeting to International Women's Day in which the concern of women is voiced over the exacerbated international situation and "the criminal actions of the extreme circles of the imperialist countries." She also reads a letter from the meeting to Javier Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general, in which the concern of women over the threat of a nuclear war is emphasized.

At 1646 GMT the announcer says the meeting has ended. He then identifies the following leaders as being present: "Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Georgi Atanasov, Georgi Yordanov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stanish Bonev, Dimitur Stanishev, Vasil Tsanov, Kiril Zarev, and Emil Khristov, as well as leaders of public, political, and mass organizations, veterans of our party, and eminent figures from all spheres of our economy and science, art, and culture."

POLITICAL IMPORTANCE OF FOOD EXPORTS TO USSR

AU071649 Prague PRACE in Czech 6 Mar 84 p 4

[Article by Zdena Kudrnova, secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society: "Most Topical Cooperation"]

[Excerpts] The Czechoslovak working people for a long time now have comprehended that the fulfillment of the tasks in exports to the Soviet Union is not only an economic but also a political factor. The current exceptionally strained and dangerously developing international situation, which is being created by the feverish U.S. arms race buildup, further increases the importance of our cooperation and alliance with the Soviet Union. However, it is not enough only to talk about the need to further expand and strengthen Czechoslovak-Soviet relations, but it is necessary that every one of us also draw for himself concrete conclusions from that fact.

In the first place, it is necessary to develop a common effort to fulfill our obligations toward the USSR within the agreed deadline and in the agreed volume, as well as in quality, technical standards, and range. Currently in the forefront of attention are deliveries directly connected with the fulfillment of the USSR Food Program.

However, the fulfillment of our international obligations cannot be and it is not only a matter for production. All organizations of the National Front have a broad scope for their concrete participation; they should lead their members to develop creative activity and search for new, more effective ways of production.

SPD OFFICIAL ARRIVES, MEETS BILAK, OTHERS

AU071655 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 5 March carries on page 2 in the "International Contacts" column, the following "(Z)"-signed report: "Peter Glotz, chief editor of the periodical DIE NEUE GESELLSCHAFT and federal agent [spolkovy jednate] of the SPD arrived in the CSSR at the CPCZ Central Committee's invitation. The guest from the FRG was welcomed by Frantisek Chlad, deputy director of the International Affairs Department of the CPCZ Central Committee."

On 6 March the paper carries on page 1 the following report: "Prague, 5 Mar (CTK) -- Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, received this Monday [5 March] Peter Glotz, chief editor of the periodical DIE NEUE GESELLSCHAFT and federal agent of the SPD. During their talk they assessed certain topical issues of the international situation and of the bilateral cooperatior between the CPCZ and the SPD.

"Michal Stefank, deputy director of the International Affairs Department of the CPCZ Central Committee, was also present. The same day Peter Glotz was received by Jaromir Johanes, CSSR's deputy minister of foreign affiars."

JAKES OPENS MANAGEMENT STAFF SEMINAR 5 MARCH

AU071821 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Mar 84 p 2

[Text] Prague, 5 Mar (CTK) -- The first round of a 4-month seminar that is oriented toward enhancing the standards of qualification among the leading staff in the economic sphere was opened this Monday [5 March] in Jiloviste near Prague with the participation of Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, and of Matej Lucan, CSSR deputy premier.

This seminar is opening an entire system for training the leading staff as one of the decisive prerequisites for implementing the tasks of the party's economic policy, Milos Jakes said in opening the seminar. He stressed that only the leading staff with a comprehensive political and professional education can ensure the satisfaction of demands placed on it by the increasingly exacting external and internal conditions of economic development. It is therefore necessary for this staff constantly to inform itself of all that is new in science and technology; of things that are proving effective in modern management methods; of ways to make use of computer technology, automation, and mechanization for improving the organization of work; of ways to direct the working people's initiative through management activity -- in other words, to inform itself of the entire circle of problems that are influencing the growth of efficacy in our national economy.

The system of improving the qualification standards of the leading economic staff will continue with individual and postgraduate studies, practical training, excursions, and other forms of political and professional training.

FOJTIK ADDRESSES CZECH DEPUTIES ON IDEOLOGY

AU071817 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Mar 84 p 2

[Text] Prague, 5 Mar (CTK) -- Jan Fojtik, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate member and secretary, addressed the 10th session of the Club of Communist Deputies of the Czech National Council, which was held this MOnday [5 March] in Prague, on the current tasks of the party in ideological work.

In the ensuing part of the session, Zdenek Krc, deputy premier of the Czech Socialist Republic and chairman of the Czech Planning Commission, briefed those present on the fulfillment of the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan from the viewpoint of 1983 results, and on the ensurance of the 1984 plan of national economic development in the Czech Socialist Republic.

BRIEFS

VISITING USSR DEPUTY MINISTER -- On Thursday [23 Feb] in Prague, CSSR Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek received Ivan Reznichenko, USSR deputy minister of mineral fertilizer production, on the occasion of the latter's working visit to the CSSR. The subject of their talk was cooperation in planning, producing, and building units for the production of urea exported to the Soviet Union. The reception was attended by Valdimir Vladimirskiy, head of the USSR trade representation in the CSSR. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Feb 84 p 2 AU]

FRG YOUTH DELEGATION -- A study delegation of Socialist German Workers Youth (SDAJ) from the FRG yesterday visited the Lidice memorial and paid tribute to the victims of the Lidice tragedy by laying bouquets. At the close of its sojourn in the CSSR it then had a discussion with representatives of the Central Committee of the Socialist Youth Union about current problems of the international youth movement. [Text] [Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 25 Feb 84 p 2 AU]

NEW ENVOY TO BELGIUM -- Brussels, 2 Mar (CTK correspondent) -- This Friday Belgium's King Baudoin received in Brussels Jaroslav Kvacko, the new Czechoslovak ambassador to the Kingdom of Belgium, who presented his credentials to the King. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Mar 84 p 7 AU]

HONECKER HOLDS TALKS WITH ETHIOPIAN OFFICIAL

LD271447 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1259 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Text] Berlin, 27 Feb (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received Fisseha Desta, member of the Executive Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE) and assistant secretary general of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC), for a friendly discussion. Fisseha is in the GDR at the head of a delegation of the COPWE Central Committee.

Fisseha Desta handed over a personal message from Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of COPWE and PMAC, commander in chief of the Revolutionary Army of Socialist Ethiopia, which Erich Honecker received with thanks. He asked Fisseha Desta to convey warm greetings to Mengistu Haile Mariam.

The meeting focused on an exchange of views on topical international problems and bilateral relations. Both sides agreed that the policy of confrontation and arms race pursued by the most aggressive circles of imperialism increases the threat of nuclear war. They stressed that it is more urgently necessary than ever to do everything possible to step up the struggle for peace, disarmament, and detente, and to get all forces concerned with preserving peace to work together on a broad basis in a coalition of reason and good will.

Fisseha Desta reported on the results of the recent seventh plenary meeting of the COPWE Central Committee and the efforts by COPWE members and the entire Ethiopian people to prepare for the founding congress of the Ethiopian Workers' Party and the 10th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution.

Erich Honecker praised the high level of friendly relations between the two states and peoples and gave his assurance that the GDR will continue in future to stand as a true friend by the side of the Ethiopian people in their heroic struggle for a new society free of exploitation. He told the Ethiopian guest about the initiatives by GDR workers in honor of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR.

Present at the discussion were Egon Krenz, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat; and Guenter Sieber, member of the Central Committee and head of its International Relations Department. Also present was the extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of Socialist Ethiopia in the GDR, Jember Berhanu.

HONECKER MESSAGE PRAISES SYRIA'S AL-ASAD

LD080954 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0259 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Text] Berlin, 8 Mar (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has paid tribute to the important contribution of the Syrian people, under the tested leadership of Hafiz al-Asad, to the struggle against the U.S.-Israeli striving for dominance in the Middle East. This struggle occupies a respected place in the worldwide struggle of peoples to preserve peace and defend national independence and sovereignty, says a message sent by Honecker to Hafiz al-Asad, secretary-general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, to mark the day of the resolution.

Erich Honecker expressed his conviction that the steadfast Syrian people will thwart the plans of imperialism and Zionism and thus be able to continue unswervingly on its course of peaceful and prosperous development. The GDR will continue in the future to stand in solidarity by the side of the friendly Syrian people.

SINDERMANN RESPONDS TO DPRK ASSEMBLY 'APPEAL'

LD071906 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1354 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Berlin 7 Mar (ADN) -- In a letter to Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, has responded to the 25 January 1984 appeal by the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly to the parliaments and governments of all countries. The letter of reply expresses the concurrence of the People's Chamber with the Supreme People's Assembly that all possibilities for preserving and strengthening peace, detente, and disarmament must be utilized at a time when the international situation has been worsened by imperialism's policy of confrontation and arms escalation.

In this sense the GDR People's Chamber supports, as in the past, the DPRK activities aimed at the preservation of peace on the Korean peninsula.

In view of the U.S. policy of building South Korea into a dangerous base of aggression against the DPRK and other socialist states, the DPRK's initiative of 10 January 1984 on staging negotiations between the DPRK, the United States, and South Korea contributes to the preservation of peace and detente on the Korean peninsula.

In conclusion, the certainty is expressed that the friendly relations and productive cooperation between the GDR People's Chamber and the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, their deputies, as well as the peoples of the two countries will also develop well in the future.

HOFFMANN MEETS WITH LIBYAN MILITARY DELEGATION

LD071413 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1217 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Berlin, 7 Mar (ADN) -- At the end of its several-day visit to the GDR, the delegation of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces met Army General Heinz Hoffman, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, on Wednesday.

The GDR defense minister and Brigadier General Mustafa al-Kharrubi, member of the revolutionary leadership and chief of staff of the Libyan Armed Forces, praised the visit as a contribution to deepening anti-imperialist solidarity between the peoples of the GDR and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. They stated that both states are determined to intensify their joint efforts in the interest of safeguarding world peace and improving the international climate in view of the policy of aggression and threats of imperialism.

SCHUERER TALKS WITH PRC DELEGATION LEADER

LD071751 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1344 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Berlin, 7 Mar (ADN) -- Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission, received in Berlin today Professor Xu Lizhang, leader of a PRC State Planning Commission. The delegation is making a study tour.

During their friendly talk, Gerhard Schuerer discussed basic issues related to the SED's economic policy, based on the decisions of the 10th party congress and the seventh SED Central Committee session.

He explained how the necessary preconditions were created through a high growth in performance to continue the proven course of the unity of economic and social policy under the conditions of sharpening class confrontation.

Prof Xu Lizhang thanked him for this information and expressed great satisfaction on his and the delegation's behalf at the results of the visit. He expressed high regard for the activity of the GDR working people who are carrying out great creative work under the leadership of the SED in the construction of advanced socialist society.

Gerhard Schuerer and Prof Xu Lizhang underlined that there is no sensible alternative to preserving world peace and safeguarding peaceful coexistence and cooperation between countries and peoples. The two men stressed that relations between the GDR and the PRC are developing positively in line with the principles of equality, and respect for sovereignty, integrity, and noninterference in internal affairs.

During its stay in the GDR, the Chinese delegation studied economic management and planning and the formation and development of combines. To this end, they conducted a thorough exchange of views on the comprehensive intensification of the economic reproduction process and the perfection of economic equilibrium process at all levels with representatives of the State Planning Commission and other GDR central and local bodies. In consultations held in combines, industrial and construction enterprises, and in agricultural cooperatives, the Chinese guests gained knowledge of practical experiences in the implementation of the SED's economic strategy for the 1980's. Special interest was shown in exploiting reserves in performance and efficiency in connection with developing and implementing plans and socialist competitions.

Prof Xu Lizhang expressed thanks for the informative study tour in the GDR and spoke in favor of a continuation and intensification of the exchange of experiences.

In conclusion, Gerhard Schuerer said that the visit by the Chinese delegation represented a further step in deepening cooperation between the two countries in the economic, scientific, and technological fields. Dr Dieter Albrecht, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission, took part in the talk. The PRC ambassador to the GDR, Li Qiangfen, was also present.

HONECKER, POLITBURO MEMBERS ATTEND TV PREMIERE

LD071927 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1620 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Excerpt] Berlin, 7 Mar (ADN) -- The television documentary "Our Symbol Is the Sun" on the history of the FDJ received its festive premiere in Berlin today. Amid stormy applause, hundreds of FDJ members in the "Cosmos" movie theater welcomed Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. Taking part in the event devoted to the 38th anniversary of the founding of the youth organization were members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Joachim Herrmann, Egon Krenz, Erich Kielke, and Guenter Mittag; candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo Inge Lange; first secretary of the FDJ Central Council Eberhard Aurich; and other members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee and meritorious former FDJ officials. Also present was USSR Ambassador to the GDR Vyacheslav Kochemasov.

In his welcoming speech, Eberhard Aurich described the screening of the television commentary a few weeks before the GDR national youth festival as an important event in the life of the youth organization. The film will provide much impetus to shape the national youth festival as a great demonstration of the FDJ's achievements in honor of the 35th anniversary of the socialist fatherland.

KADAR LEAVES ON OFFICIAL, FRIENDLY VISIT TO SFRY

LD071019 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Janos Kadar has left for Yugoslavia. Our correspondent, Attila Balint reports from the eastern railway station:

Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, has left for an official, friendly visit at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. He is accompanied by Gyula Horn, dorector of an MSZMP Central Committee department; Janos Nagy, state secretary at the Foreign Ministry; and Laszlo (Karvalits), deputy director of a Central Committee department.

Janos Kadar and his entourage were seen off at the eastern railway station by Gyorgy Aczel, Mihaly Korom, Karoly Nemeth, Politburo members and secretaries of the Central Committee; by Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee; Istvan Horvath, minister of the interior; Arpad Pulai, minister of transport; Peter Varkonyi, foreign minister, all members of the Central Committee, and by Geza Kotai, deputy director of the International Relations Department of the Central Committee.

(Novak Radionovic), charge d'affaires a.i. at the Budapest Embassy of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, was also present.

Relations between Hungary and Yugoslavia have been characterized by harmony for several decades. Consultations between the state and party leaders of the two countries take place on a regular basis. The meeting at the highest level took place in Budapest, in the summer of 1981, when Lazar Mojsov, then president of the LCY, held talks with Janos Kadar. A year ago Janos Kadar met Petar Stambolic, the Yugoslav federal president. They noted with satisfaction that cooperation between the two countries is developing in a balanced and fruitful manner.

Relations between the MSZMP and the LCY are characterized by openness. In addition to the fact that the two parties' assessment of the main political issues of the day is the same or similar, the two parties respect each other's ideas concerning current development and the methods of building socialism.

The comprehensive relations between Hungary and Yugoslavia can now gain a new momentum with Janos Kadar's departure for Belgrade, at the invitation of the Presidium of the LCY.

GASPAR, MEHES RETURN FROM MOSCOW TALKS

LD071916 Budapest MTI in English 1743 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Budapest, March 7 (MTI) -- Sandor Gaspar, president of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT), and General Secretary Lajos Mehes visited Moscow from March 6 to 7 on the invitation of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, and held talks with a Soviet trade union delegation, headed by Chairman Stepan Shalayev. The parties gave briefs on their work, assessed relations of Hungarian and Soviet trade unions, and exchanged views on topical issues of the international trade union movement. Sandor Gaspar and Lajos Mehes met Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU CC Political Committee, and secretary of the Central Committee.

Wednesday the delegation returned to Budapest. Present at Ferihegy Airport was Vladimir Bazovskiy, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Hungary.

NEPSZABADSAG ON 1-4 MAR VISIT BY BCP'S STANISHEV

AU071141 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 Mar 84 p 4

[Text] At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, paid a visit to Hungary from 1 to 4 March.

Dimitur Stanishev was received by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

Matyas Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, held talks with the Bulgarian guest on the world situation and the current issues of the communist and workers movement. They informed each other of the work and international activities of the two parties.

They exchanged views on the cooperation between the MSZMP and the BCP. They concluded with satisfaction that our relations in all areas of life are developing fruitfully in the spirit of the agreements achieved on the occasion of the Bulgarian party and state delegation's visit to Hungary last June. They coordinated the working plan of cooperation between the MSZMP and the BCP for 1984-1985. Present at the cordial and friendly talks were Geza Kotai, deputy director of a Central Committee department, and Boncho Mitev, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to Hungary.

Dimitur Stanishev met with Gyula Horn, head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the MSZMP, and paid a visit to Tolna County.

LOSONCZI, NEMETH, SARLOS AT WOMEN'S DAY MEETING

LD080912 Budapest MTI in English 1733 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Budapest, March 7 (MTI) -- Honours were presented on the occasion of International Women's Day, in the parliament building, Budapest, Wednesday. The ceremony was attended by Pal Losonczi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and president of the Presidential Council, Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Mrs Maria Duschek, president of the National Council of Hungarian Women.

On behalf of the HSWP Central Committee and the Presidential Council, Pal Losonczi expressed his good wishes to the people who had been awarded and Hungarian women. [sentence as received]

"The basic target of the international women's movement, equal rights, came into force in Hungary a generation ago. The spirit of such laws is more effective in a socialist society," stated Pal Losonczi, and appreciated the importance of women in socialist construction and all walks of social and economic life.

Pal Losonczi then presented the awards of Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic.

BRIEFS

ENVOY FROM BENIN -- Budapest, March 5 (MTI) -- Paul Kpoffon, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Benin to Hungary, presented credentials Monday to Rezso Trautmann, deputy president of the Presidential Council. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 5 Mar 84 LD]

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES STATE OF ECONOMY

LD022356 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] A government session is in progress. The Council of Ministers has assessed the economic and financial situation of the country. The basis for this was an analysis of the results achieved during last year, as well as the existing and envisaged conditions for the implementation of the 1984 Central Annual Plan.

Experts' views and opinions from the Planning Commission attached to the Council of Ministers, the Consultative Economic Council, the Polish National Bank, and the Main Statistics Office, characterizing the state of the economy, were presented to the government. Against this background there was a discussion of the realistic possibilities and reserves, the taking into account of which could influence a growth in labor efficiency, better organization, an improvement in the quality of goods and services, and more thrifty utilization of raw and other materials as well as energy, which would consequently permit the achievement of more efficient production and exports.

It was stressed that the results achieved in 1983, in the first year of the implementation of the 3-year plan, bear witness to gradual progress in leading the country out of the economic crisis. This allows one to envisage further realistic improvement. At the same time the Council of Ministers discussed economic threats during 1984. The most serious threats include, in particular, difficulties in foreign trade.

The Council of Ministers instructed the founding organs to carry out, by the end of the current quarter, an evaluation of the activity of enterprises of fundamental significance for the national economy. This evaluation will enhance the search for possibilities for full implementation of the tasks of the annual plan in the sphere of production and market deliveries and will render possible decisions to improve quality and production effectiveness.

The full communique on the Council of Ministers session will be carried in tomorrow's press.

More on Session

LD031443 Warsaw PAP in English 1122 GMT 3 Mar 84

[Text] Warsaw 2 March -- The results scored during 1983, the first year of the three-year plan, testify to gradual progress in pulling the country out of economic crisis. This makes it possible to expect a further tangible improvement, Poland's Council of Ministers said at its meeting here today.

The government pinpointed Polish foreign trade difficulties intensified by American restrictions as the most serious potential economic performance in 1984. It also pointed to unfavourable price tendencies holding on threat to the economic of foreign turnovers.

In 1983 the national income grew by 4 to 5 per cent, industrial output rose by 6.7 per cent, agricultural production by 3.6 per cent and building by 4.4 per cent in comparison with 1982. Some 196,000 flats were commissioned last year. The home market situation saw a partial improvement. The consumption of industrial goods by the country's population increased by about 2 per cent. The population's health also improved. Every job-seeker could find a permanent position.

Among the 1983 economic troubles the government listed a slow growth of market production, a marked decline in animal breeding and insufficient execution of the targets spelled out in the 1983 Central Annual Plan for exports and imports to hard currency countries. The cabinet was also critical of the outscaling of planned investment outlays, and concluded that progress in balancing the consumer market had been insufficient.

The government ordered the founding organs to prepare until the end of the current quarter an assessment of the economic performance of enterprises which have a key role in national economy, a move to help seek the possibilities for full realization of the 1984 Central Annual Plan tasks in production and market supply as well as improvement in production quality and effectiveness.

The Council of Ministers obliged the head of the Government Planning Commission and the ministers concerned to discipline the investment process. It also recommended steps to ensure the realization of export targets envisaged in the 1984 Central Annual Plan.

Prime Minister Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski pointed to the existing socio-economic back-ups whose untapping should ensure the full realization of adopted plans. Everything must be done to ensure that the 1984 results, especially in the sphere of tempo of national income and material production growth, are not lower than the 1983 results, he said.

In the sphere of foreign trade, further expansion and tightening of economic cooperation as well as increase of trade with the socialist countries create big possibilities for Poland's economic development, it was said.

The government anti-inflationary and austerity programmes must be carried out with greater consistency. Despite progress achieved in 1983, our country is still marked by an excessive consumption of power and materials, it was stressed. Also, social discipline should be further strengthened as well. The work discipline must be stiffened, and the fight against wastefulness, neglect or disrespect for office duties, violation of law and order as well as economic crimes must be sharpened.

The cabinet resolved to inform representatives of trade unions, worker self-managements, state administration and society about the state of Polish economy, including the potential threats and government-proposed solutions to counter them.

At another point of the debate, the Council of Ministers approved the text of a chapter of the bill on the Council of Ministers concerning the Planning Commission. The draft specifies the functions of the Planning Commission as the supreme organ of state administration on questions of socio-economic planning and spatial development of the country, including the changes brought about by the economic reform. The proposed draft amendments and the government draft decree spelling out in detail the powers of the Planning Commission and its chairman will be put forth in the Sejm (Parliament).

DOCUMENT ISSUED ON CENTRAL PLAN PROBLEMS

LD071339 Warsaw PAP in English 1106 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Warsaw 6 March -- The Government Planning Commission has recently prepared a document illustrating the threats facing the 1984 Central Annual Plan. The document has been and will be prepared in the future as a routine undertaking, it was said at a news conference at the commission's headquarters here today.

The preparation of the document does not mean that worse execution of the plan is in prospect. However, the sphere of foreign trade with hard currency countries faces some dangers. The first months of the year have brought a slump in the tempo of exports. This may have a direct impact on the regularity of production and cause supply difficulties. There is also a risk that the level of investment outlays may be driven up this year. Countermeasures against it seem indispensable. There is also a peril that the planned pay increase assumptions might be outscaled. [as received]

It was announced at the conference that work on the 1985 Central Annual Plan would be stepped up. The plan is scheduled to be approved by parliament this October following social discussion around mid-year.

As a significant novelty in the planning procedure, some important plan data as well as economic and financial instruments are to be worked out and given to public earlier, which is expected to improve the central plan's links to the work of independent enterprises. No far-reaching changes should be expected from the prepared assumptions for next year's economic and financial system, though enterprises should take into account consistent implementation of the "hard" money rules and gradual decrease in the number of various priorities.

It is preliminarily envisaged that a five-year draft of the 1986-1990 Socio-Economic Plan, which is simultaneously being prepared by the Planning Commission, will have to be realized in the conditions of stable supply of staple materials and raw materials, energy resources in particular. It should also be expected that the level of individual consumption might grow from 1 to 1.5 per cent a year. At the same time steps will be taken to reconstruct, above all, market equilibrium in the sphere of industrial goods (light and electro-engineering industry products) while maintaining a lower food consumption growth, especially as concerns meat and meat products.

According to preliminary examination, the scale of investment in the future five-year period will not be basically greater than now. However, the protection of the production assets against depreciation alone would require the allocation of Z5,000 billing of outlays. This means that they would account for over 70 per cent of the total investment expenditures assigned for 1986-1990. It is also estimated that the continuation of the already started investment projects after 1985 would require about Z3,000 billion. Otherwise, the problem of how and how much to invest will be one of the most difficult ones to solve in the coming five-year plan.

In the long-range plan till 1995, the development of housing construction is one of the most important problems. It is estimated that the solving of this publicly important question would necessitate the building of about 3 million flats over the coming 11 years. The water supplies are another question acquiring the importance of "to be or no not to be" of the Polish economy. Already today, we feel its shortage in many regions and in the future it will become equally valuable raw materials such as coal or crude oil.

GORYWODA INTERVIEWED ON SHORTAGE OF GOODS

LD072334 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Correspondent report from Lodz]

[Text] [Unidentified correspondent] A government delegation led by Deputy Premier Manfred Gorywoda has been in Lodz today. Mr Premier, the light industry needs to be modernized. That can best be seen on the shelves of the shops.

[Gorywoda] The shelves in the shops speak above all of the need for better utilization of the production potential. The reasons for this are known. Because overall working hours were shortened, production potential was utilized less well. Of course, there is also the fact that as a result of the slower rate of investment, machinery, installations [words indistinct] have become outdated and in this sector everything will have to be done to prevent this process so that we can keep production capacity on a par with technical ability. We must at the same time search for ways to at least partially recoup, through modernization, the losses resulting from the poorer utilization of production potential because of the reasons cited earlier.

[Correspondent] Can enterprises count on state aid or do they have to rely above all on themselves?

[Gorywoda] They must count on their own resources above all. As we know, not very much is financed out of the state's pocket these days. Central investment outlay in the whole investment program at present amounts to 15 percent. Of course, this does not mean that the central government is completely indifferent, passive in this respect. There is indeed a shortage of market goods. We have to do everything to get more market goods. The government will therefore take very active measures just as it has been doing up to now.

The government's resolutions are well known. Among other things, they are aimed at modernizing the (?machinery) at spinning mills, because there is a bottleneck there at present. We envisage, among other things, [words indistinct] within the framework of the 5-year plan for 1986-90, which is under preparation.

[Correspondent] But I understand that above all we will (?depend) on our own industriousness. Thank you for the interview.

MALINOWSKI VIEWS NINTH ZSL CONGRESS PREPARATIONS

LD072321 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee, Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski, met today with foreign correspondents and acquainted them with the preparations of his party for the ninth congress. Here is an excerpt from his statement:

[Begin Malinowski recording] A delegate to the congress, irrespective of what level, has to start as low as the parish congress in secret and democratic elections. The documents which will be adopted at the congress -- I have in mind the draft ideological declaration, the program, the statute -- have taken shape in the course of the debate, in the course of the accountability-election campaign in branches, parishes, voivodships. On each occasion these documents were amended on the basis of the preceeding debate.

What achievements are we taking to our ninth congress? The principles we have adopted under the socialist renewal, principles based on a collective system of exercising power, and also the qualitatively new allied, partnership relations with the PZPR, have provided conditions for active joint decisionmaking by our party, not just with regard to agricultural policy, but also the basic issues of the nation and the state.

We witness clear signs of the consolidation of the worker-peasant alliance. During the intercongress period we have made, together with the party, all basic political decisions. The same is true of state decisions, related to the development of agriculture and the food economy, as well as their preferential treatment in the development of our country. These solutions and the farming policy have already yielded the first results.

The food market, despite all its problems and worries, is the best it has ever been compared to other markets. Secondly, we have witnessed in the countryside great social, production, and political animation. Management efficiency has also improved in all sectors of our agriculture. Those who left farming earlier have, to a certain degree, come back to the countryside, to agriculture. We will consolidate all these trends in further actions and decisions. [end recording]

PUBLICATION OF ANTISTATE AUTHORS CRITICIZED

LD072224 Warsaw PAP in English 1417 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Warsaw 6 March -- Following are excerpts from a speech delivered by head of the PUWP CC Department of Culture Kazimierz Molek to a conference of top officials of literary publishing houses and party culture activists on Feb 23, as published in the latest issue of the weekly ZYCIE LITERACKIE.

"...Tasks of special degree of difficulty and responsibility devolve upon the publishing industry and every publishing house at this time of Poland's moving out of the crisis, all the more so that the widely known economic hardships are overlaid with actions by anti-socialist (?and) counterrevolutionary forces, by centers for ideological subversion operating from capitalist states who have turned culture into the basic area for political and ideological struggle against communism.

"...By the press-run, frequency of reprints and advertising, the publisher in fact defines the value and cultural rank of particular literary works, hence, understandably the publishing work has many ideological and political implications in the author's milieux."

"It is all the more important now as these milieux are going through the processes of polarization and stabilization. Publishing houses' activity can significantly enhance pro-socialist trends among authors, and in an indirect way, assist the new Union of Polish Writers in its efforts to win public prestige and a meaningful presence in the national culture.

"...It is our joint duty as party members to provide books, which demonstrate a marked ideological commitment, with special preferences reflected in a possibly short production period, not longer than half a year from submitting the typescript, large press-runs, relatively speedy additional prints, and a well organized market publicity.

"We may deplore a split in the Polish writing, and we may take efforts aimed at alleviating its after-effects, but there is one thing we must not afford -- we must not fail to perceive the political undertones in the slogan of "Unity of the Polish culture," an undertone with an unmistakably opiating and demobilizing effect.

"...A good example of such "overemphasis" is the continuation of the Czeslaw Milosz festival announced this year. Publishing houses keep vying for titles, and continue to propose high press-runs. Milosz's works had not been here for a good three decades, both out of his and our choice, while now they are here in an excess which must arouse many a skeptical reflection. However, do we really place our interest in Milosz solely as a poet? It is no secret that he is not only a poet and essayist, but is also something more than that. He is a figure standing for something definite, a symbol of the anti-communist attitude of the literature of the emigre circles. We should not cherish any illusions at this point. Czeslaw Milosz will not pay us back in any positive sense for this attendance to his works in Poland counted in terms of millions of copies.

"One could formulate similar remarks concerning another political activist of the Polish emigration, namely Jan Kott whose essays are to be published this year.

"...Some of the writers gone to inner exile, have emigrated while still living in this country and here they produce their "reports of martial law," "monkies," "moonrises and moonsets," and they also wish to be published here.

"...We are witnessing an unusual phenomenon of a group of writers, inner and outer emigres involved in active antisocialist work and often cooperating with centers of anti-Polish subversion, who quite openly enjoy the protection of two patrons. The Western one takes the form of the Paris-based Instytut Literacki (Literary Institute) or Zeszyty Literackie (Literary Sheets), or uses the service-eager Radio Free Europe, to publish and popularize commissioned works, lampoons at Polish realities. At the same time, the home patron, domestic socialist publishing houses generously and frequently issue new impressions of earlier works by the "absent beloved."

"...An analysis of the 1984 publishing plan has shown it is marked by a quantitative rise of publications by authors politically committed into anti-state activities, such as Jacek Bochenski, Drawicz, Elektorowicz, Fac, Filipowicz, Kamienska, Kornhauser, Konwicki, Kott, Anka Kowalska (three titles), Urszula Kosiol (two titles), Mandalian, Milosz, Prorok (three titles), J.J. Szczepanski (two reimpressions), Woroszylski (two reimpressions), Juliusz Zulawski, Stryjkowski. With 43 titles by 28 authors, it is a marginal phenomenon, viewed against the entirety of the plan, but it betrays an upward tendency."

"...Another cause for concern is the relation between the number of titles and size of press-runs of books translated from the literatures of the capitalist countries to those translated from the literatures of the socialist ones. The relation is characterized by the following indexes. The plan provides for the publishing of 128 titles translated from the socialist literatures (including 75 items from Soviet languages) with a total press-run of but 3.199 million copies, while at the same time publishing houses will bring out 146 British, American and French literature titles with a total press-run of 8.234 million copies, coupled with 68 titles, (1.887 million copies) from other capitalist literatures. [numbers as received] Thus the numerical advantage of books from the capitalist literatures over those translated from the literatures of the brotherly socialist states is quite considerable."

"...For a couple of years special praise went, for example, to the works by Mikhail Bulkhakov,... but perhaps it should be partly attributed to the reservations and controversies which Bulkhakov's literaty output arouses in his own country. If it is a wrong impression, it is all the more superfluous.

"...Publishing is a chief sector of the front of ideological struggle, as the PUWP CC reminded us at its 13th plenary meeting. It is at this front that the struggle is going on for the consciousness of society, especially of its younger generations."

RAKOWSKI REMARKS TO YOUTHS ON PPR-USSR RELATIONS

LD072046 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Excerpts] A regional conference of youth activists was held in Czestochowa today. At the conclusion of the conference, Mieczyslaw Rakowski took the floor and answered many questions, including one concerning Polish-Soviet relations. He said, among other things:

The position of Poland in Europe, our place in the community of socialist countries, our peaceful future, demand not only constant concern about the alliances but also a constant interest in problems of the friendly peoples of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The main goals of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union are the liberation of working people from the threat of nuclear war, and ensuring a durable feeling of safety of Soviet peoples and the entire socialist community. This is a stable policy guided by principles that cannot be changed.

POLICE SEAL OFF VILLAGE AFTER STUDENT PROTEST

LD072327 Hamburg DPA in German 2228 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Mar (DPA) -- More than 600 students at an agricultural school in Mietne near Garwolin, east of Warsaw, held a sit-in today to protest the removal of crucifixes from their classrooms. After refusing to leave the school all day, they moved in a procession late this evening to a church in Garwolin, which is about 4 kilometers away. They carried before them a large crucifix. Shortly before this, columns of riot police were seen driving from Warsaw in the direction of Mietne. The village was sealed off by the police this afternoon. All cars were stopped at the entrance to the village. Strangers were not even allowed in on foot. Eye-witnesses report that the students gathered in the school hall, prayed and sang hymns. It was reported that the electricity was cut off. Several students who left to collect provisions were not allowed to return. There was no teaching at the school either. Protests against the removal of the crosses, also supported by the local priest and Bishop Jan Mizur of Siedlce have continued since December.

ILLEGAL PRINT SHOP, DRUGS DISCOVERED IN WARSAW

LD072057 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] In Warsaw the Security Service of the Ministry of Internal Affairs has eliminated another illegal print shop and distribution point for publications of the former Solidarity. The following items, among other things, were found in the apartment of Artur S., age 22, a laborer at the Wielki Theater: offset moulds, bookbinding equipment made in West Germany, and several hundred illegal publications, some of which were prepared for distribution. Also in the apartment a great quantity of a drug, the so-called kompot, was produced for own consumption and for sale. During the search a great quantity of poppy seed, nitric solvent, and other chemicals, as well as disposable syringes were confiscated. The producer of the kompot was found in the apartment. He is a drug addict, Grzegorz P., age 25.

ARGUMENTY EDITOR INTERVIEWED ON CULTURAL RENEWAL

For an interview with Wieslaw Rogowski, chief editor of the Polish weekly ARGUMENTY, by L. Pochivalov, special correspondent for LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, published in the 29 February issue of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA on page 15, in which Rogowski discusses the establishment of the Writers Union and other cultural unions and the renewal of a creative intelligentsia, see the Eastern Europe section of the 7 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

REPORTAGE ON CARDINAL GLEMP'S VISIT TO ARGENTINA

For Argentine reportage on the visit to Argentina by Cardinal Jozef Glemp, including a meeting with Argentine President Raul Alfonsin and comments on former Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, see the Argentina section of the 7 March Latin America DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES BOSNIAN ASSEMBLY CHAIRMAN

AU071538 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1456 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 7/3/1984 -- On March 7, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, received Seid Maglajlija, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

The interview was attended by Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of Romania. Also present were Milos Melovski, ambassador of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Bucharest, as well as Dragutin Kosovac, director general of "Energoinvest".

The guest conveyed the RCP and the Romanian state leader a friendly salute and best wishes on behalf of Mika Spiljak, president of the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and of Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and requested that the Yugoslav leaders should be conveyed a warm salute and best wishes.

During the interview, which passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere, the fine relations were highlighted of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Yugoslavia, which develop and expand permanently in the spirit of the Romanian-Yugoslav understandings and talks at top level. At the same time, the mutual wish was expressed to work for encouraging the manysided collaboration between Romania and Yugoslavia, for intensifying economic, technical-scientific and cultural exchanges, as well as bilateral meetings and contacts at various levels. In that framework, it was considered that broad possibilities existed for the further strengthening of collaboration between Romania and Bosnia-Hercegovina in the interest of the general development of Romanian-Yugoslav cooperation, of the cause of peace, progress and understanding in Europe and the world over.

During the interview, problems of the current international life were also approached, with emphasis on the need to work resolutely to halt the dangerous course of events towards confrontation and war, to achieve a passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place, to resume and continue the policy of detente, peace and international collaboration.

Chairman Departs Bucharest

AU072007 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1933 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 7/3/1984 -- The president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, Seid Maglajlija, had talks in the morning of March 7 with Ioan Avram, minister of machine building, and Adrian Stoica, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Chemical Industry. In the afternoon the guest left Bucharest. At the Otopeni Airport he was seen off by Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister, by other officials.

HIGHER HEALTH COUNCIL PLENUM DISCUSSES BIRTHRATE

AU072001 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1859 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 7/3/1984 -- An enlarged plenary meeting of the Higher Health Council took place in Bucharest on Wednesday, March 7 in the presence of President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Present were Elena Ceausescu, Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu, other members of the party and state leadership.

The plenary meeting examined essential questions related to the carrying into effect of the demographic policy in Romania.

Eugen Proca, minister of health, read the report of the management board of the ministry of the causes that led to a decrease in the natural growth of the population and the measures that should be taken to improve demographic indices.

Taking the floor participants in the plenary meeting referred to this report in their addresses.

RCP General Secretary and President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor at the end of the proceedings.

Ceausescu Addresses Plenum

AU072029 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1901 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 7/3/1984 -- Speaking in Bucharest on March 7 at the end of a meeting of the Higher Health Council, which analyzed the population's general health condition and more particularly, the demographic situation and the measures to be taken to implement the party policy concerning the ensurance of a higher natural growth of the population, Romania's resident Nicolae Ceausescu showed that the whole activity carried on in that domain had to take permanent account of the need to ensure a better health condition, the rise in natality and the achievement of a harmonious age structure. It is on this that the homeland's future, as well as the successful building of socialism and communism in our homeland depend, Nicolae Ceausescu said.

In his speech, Romania's president referred to the results scored in the field of improving the population's health condition and medical assistance, pointing out that as far as the number of physicians, nursing staff, hospitals and dispensaries was concerned Romania ranked at present among the countries with an advanced health system. The Romanian medicine has made substantial progress and in many fields it boasts a leading standing, he said. We can say that there virtually is no sector in which the Romanian medicine cannot work and solve problems with competence and a sense of responsibility. As an outcome of the provision of better working and living conditions, the average span of life has risen by almost 20 years in the years of socialism.

The speaker showed that Romania boasted a modern system of maternal and child care, including a vast network of creches and other institutions which see to the healthy development of children, social insurance and child benefits providing strong support to the families that raise children.

The numerical growth and the maintenance of the vigour and youth of our people are fundamental concerns of the RCP and Romanian state, Nicolae Ceausescu said drawing attention to the need to ensure the attainment of that target by taking all the necessary measures and, more particularly, by working resolutely for strengthening and protecting the family -- the nucleus of the nation -- for increasing natality, the vigour and youth of the people.

To have and raise children is the loftiest patriotic, civic duty of each family, the speaker said, stressing that one cannot conceive of a family without children as each family has the duty to permanently think of the present and the future of the people.

The speaker also referred to the shortfalls and negative phenomena recently analysed by the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, as well as to the measures set with a view to ensuring a continuous growth of the population, of improving the birth rate already this year and of providing for a natural growth of the population.

Nicolae Ceausescu termed abortion as an abusive, unpermissible practice and drew attention to the high responsibility incumbent in that respect on physicians, the Ministry of Health, county health bodies, hospitals, polyclinics and dispensaries.

In another sequence of ideas, President Ceausescu requested the health fora to work so as due attention be paid to the population's health protection, to the prevention and control of diseases, to preventive medicine in general.

Referring to questions related to a higher birth rate, Nicolae Ceausescu showed that an at least 19-21 birth rate in one thousand inhabitants should be ensured year by year. Each family must have 3-4 children on an average. He assessed that all conditions existed for an appropriate birth rate, for an adequate population growth, and requested that firm action should be taken to put an end to abusive abortions and the provisions of the country's laws be observed.

The demographic policy and natality should hold a more important place in sanitary education of all grades, especially in higher education, the speaker said.

In the final section of his speech Nicolae Ceausescu said: The party Central Committee and the government will further take all measures to steadily improve our people's general welfare and, in this framework, we will pay, just as so far, special attention to the living conditions of mother and child.

We must channel all the people's, state's and party's efforts toward one and the same goal, that of protecting the population's health, preventing diseases, ensuring a high birth rate, enhancing the vigour of our socialist nation and steadily developing it. A healthy people -- physically, intellectually and morally -- is a prerequisite for the building of communism, of a superior society. Let us do our utmost so that our people that is building socialism and works for communism should be a dignified, sound, strong and cheerful people, determined to do everything possible to hold for ever a dignified place in the world.

BRIEFS

PZPR AKTIVISTS END VISIT -- A delegation of PZPR aktivists led by Comrade Leszek Miller, department director at the PZPR Central Committee, paid a visit to our country between 28 February and 3 March at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee. The Polish guests had talks at the RCP Central Committee, the Buzau County RCP Committee, the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth, and the party committee of Bucharesat's 6th Sector. The delegation also visited industrial and agricultural enterprises and sociocultural institutions in Bucharest and Muzau municipality. At the end of the visit, the delegation members were received by Comrade Emil Bobu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee. Boguslaw Stachura, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to Bucharest, was also present. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Mar 84 p 5 AU]

FIREBOMB THROWN AT KOSOVO TOWN LC BUILDING

AU071516 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] At about 1900 last night, an unsuccessful attempt at diversion was made at the LC Communal Committee building in Djakovica [Kosovo]. As it has been announced, a bottle containing an incendiary liquid was thrown at the building. The attempt by obviously hostile elements did not succeed. A fire was prevented by the quick intervention of citizens.

Investigations are under way.

PRESIDENCY REPORT VIEWS RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBORS

AU071049 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Excerpts] The SFRY Presidency has sent a report to the Assembly on the situation and problems in the internal and foreign policy of Yugoslavia and its place and role in the modern world. It also pointed to the main orientations of social activity with a view to further developing our socialist community. Here are extensive excerpts from this report:

During the past period, considerable results have been achieved in developing relations and cooperation with neighboring countries. Our policy of good-neighborly relations and open borders as well as our permanent orientation thus have been confirmed. However, the relations with Bulgaria, which have otherwise been developing well, in many fields are burdened by the Bulgarian position of not recognizing the Macedonian people, behind which territorial pretensions toward our country in fact do stand.

Relations with Albania seriously deteriorated in the past period because of the hostile policy of the Albanian leadership toward our country, crude interference in our internal affairs, and attempts to undermine the unity and territorial integrity of Yugoslavia. On several occasions, supporting the independence of Albania, Yugoslavia has stressed the position that keeping to a policy of mutual respect, noninterference in internal affairs, and respect for territorial integrity on the part of Albania would be greatly significant for the peoples of our countries as well as for the stability of relations in the region.

The increasing aggravation of the international political and economic situation in the coming period, too, imposes great and significant obligations on our country in the foreign political field. In the future, too, Yugoslavia will continue activities in all fields of international relations on the basis of its lasting and principled attitudes which confirmed it as a champion of peace and equal cooperation and as an active factor of the Nonaligned Movement and its policy. We are convinced that the nonaligned policy and movement will exert a positive influence on international relations and in the present very unfavorable situation in the world will forge the way for peace and peaceful and equal cooperation among peoples and states, it is said at the conclusion of the SFRY Presidency report submitted to the SFRY Assembly for consideration.

At the end of its term in the present composition, the SFRY Presidency is convinced that this report to the SFRY Assembly will contribute to preserving continuity in the activities in internal and foreign policy which the new Presidency will take over and conduct.

PRESIDENCY SUPPORTS FEC STAND ON IMF TALKS

LD072102 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] We begin with a TANJUG report on the meeting of the SFRY Presidency presided over by Mika Spiljak.

The SFRY Presidency supported the Federal Executive Council's [FEC] stand in its negotiations with the IMF mission. It was decided that the FEC together with the appropriate organs of the federation, republics, and provinces, should ensure that important measures which will help improve implementation of the policy and program of economic stabilization are adopted in time. This should be done by better organization and greater coordination. The Presidency emphasized the importance of and the need for the unity of all social forces in implementing set tasks, and warned of the harm that could be done by this kind of hesitation and indecisiveness in implementing the established stabilization policy.

The Presidency also adopted decisions on pardoning a number of people serving sentences and on abolishing the administrative office of the Brioni Islands which operated as a special service of the Presidency, because the duties of this office have been taken over by the Brioni National Park work organization.

HUNGARY'S KADAR ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD071637 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1415 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Mar (TANJUG) -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, arrived this afternoon on an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. The eminent guest from Hungary was met and welcomed at Topcidar railway station by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Talks With Markovic

LD072312 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2025 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Mar (TANJUG) -- This afternoon Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, held a broad exchange of information and views on the internal development of their countries and the most important forms of bilateral cooperation. Their 2 and 1/2 hour talk, which took place in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship, mutual understanding, and respect, was also attended on the Yugoslav side by Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Milan Veres, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Milovan Zidar, SFRY ambassador to the People's Republic of Hungary; Borislav Milosevic, assistant executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Dusan Lazic, head of a unit in the International Cooperation Department of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and others. On the Hungarian side, the talks were attended by Gyula Horn, head of a department in the MSZMP Central Committee; Janos Nagy, state secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Pal Simon, ambassador of the People's Republic of Hungary to the SFRY; Laszlo Karvalics, deputy head of the Department for Agitation of the MSZMP Central Committee; and other personalities.

Dragoslav Markovic and Janos Kadar exchanged information on the main trends of socio-economic development and on the two parties' activities, and assessed the internal situation in their countries as stable. Briefing each other on the current problems in their countries, they pointed out that their economic problems are greatly similar. Kadar is reported to have said that Hungary, like Yugoslavia, thinks about perfecting the political system, which should encourage speedier economic development. During the consideration of economic conditions, Markovic stressed the need for greater involvement in the creation of the international economic order and also spoke about the responsibility of the entire developed world, both Western and Eastern countries, for the development of equitable and democratic relations in the world.

Markovic and Kadar highly assessed relations between the two countries and parties, which are based on firm principles. Janos Kadar recalled President Tito's historical role in laying the foundations for extensive and friendly bilateral ties. Both sides are reported to have been pleased to stress the high quality of economic cooperation, emphasizing the fact that higher forms of cooperation account for about 40 percent of economic cooperation. The two sides displayed readiness to settle certain current economic problems through regular contacts. A particular role in the development of friendship and cooperation, it was stated, is played by the Serbian, Croatian, and Slovene nationalities in Hungary and by the Hungarian nationality in Yugoslavia.

As is reported in the Yugoslav delegation circles, Markovic and Kadar were able to note with pleasure that there are no disputed problems in relations between the two countries. The significant fact in this connection is that the differences stemming from the two countries' specific internal and international positions are not an obstacle to cooperation.

Dragoslav Markovic and Janos Kadar will resume their talks tomorrow morning when they are expected to discuss the international situation and the situation in the communist and workers' movement in the world.

Budapest on Talks

LD072109 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Excerpts] In the new LCY headquarters in Belgrade, the official talks between Janos Kadar and Dragoslav Markovic have gotten underway. Our special correspondent, Zsolt Szalay, reports from the Yugoslav capital:

[Szalay] I received information from the entourage of the first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee that the international situation figured on the agenda of the first discussion today, just as did the relationship of the two countries. For the Hungarian part, the expansion of economic relations is considered to be especially important and it is judged that both sides have an interest in broadening modern, new forms of cooperation. Here the issue at hand is so-called long-term industrial production cooperation such as, for example, the Hungarian enterprises delivering various types of computers and, in exchange, our receiving components. Perhaps the best known is cooperation in the road vehicle industry. Yugoslavia has purchased more than 6,000 Raba trucks. Hungarian foreign trade pays for the (Astava) passenger cars with components.

In economic relations, it is especially noteworthy that in spite of the more difficult economic circumstances worldwide, turnover has not decreased. The increase is continuous. Last year, the total value of exports and imports was $583 million while this year, the plan is $608 million.

The geographical proximity, the nearness, has created particular opportunities in trade. I am thinking of border trade whose main beneficiaries, naturally, are Baranya and Csongrad Counties [in Hungary]. However, the popular Yugoslav consumer items get to other parts of Hungary through them. Thus, this form of trade helps not just the immediate border territories in terms of expanded selection.

As you surely have already heard from the news, Janos Kadar in Belgrade at 1500. Taking part in the official talks on the Yugoslav side, apart from the president, are Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Milovan Zidar, ambassador in Budapest.

Prior to the official talks, there was an informal discussion between Janos Kadar and the Yugoslav party president at Beli Dvor, or the "White Palace," where the Hungarian guests are staying.

Dinner Toasts Exchanged

LD072122 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1623 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Mar (TANJUG) -- Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has given a formal dinner in the Palace of the Federation in honor of Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. The host and his guest exchanged toasts at the dinner.

Greeting the visitor, Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, expressed satisfaction with the visit which continues the useful practice of exchanging views between the highest party and state leaders of Yugoslavia and Hungary. This practice in our relations, Markovic went on, was begun by Comrade Tito and yourself, Comrade Kadar, with your meetings during which the foundations were laid for friendship and cooperation between our peoples and countries. We are sincerely glad to meet with you because we hold you and your attitudes and views in high esteem. We are convinced that this visit, too, will give an impetus to further development of friendly relations and mutually beneficial cooperation between the LCY and the MSZMP.

On this occasion, I would like to emphasize again that the socialist development of neighboring and friendly Hungary is followed with great attention in Yugoslavia. There is widespread awareness of the creative efforts made by the MSZMP and the working people of Hungary in the struggle for a better life, for your country's prosperity, and for the realization of the socialist ideals for which you are struggling. We are sincerely gladdened by the results which the working people of Hungary are achieving in the political, economic, cultural, and other fields of social development. We wish you fresh victories and success in carrying out the social tasks which face you.

After saying that major results have been achieved in Yugoslavia in the development of society, Markovic added that we have a clear program of long-term economic stabilization on the basis of which we intend to overcome the present problems and that we are already achieving initial results along this line.

It is my special pleasure, Markovic went on, to note that relations and cooperation between the LCY and the MSZMP and between our two neighboring socialist countries are developing successfully. The friendship between the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia and Hungary is constantly being strengthened. Such a development in Yugoslav-Hungarian relations is due to the fact that they are based on the policy of good neighborliness and consistent respect for the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality, noninterference, and the right of every nation to decide independently which path of social development to pursue. It is in the interest of our peoples and countries to continue along this path, especially in the current tense international situation. We think that this is of great international importance as well, he stressed and then went on:

"The high level of our political relations contributes considerably to the overall development of Yugoslav-Hungarian cooperation. Cooperation between the LCY and the MSZMP plays an important role in it. There are many links and contacts between the leaderships of our parties and our countries. A useful exchange of opinions and meaningful political dialogue on all the issues concerning both sides is taking place at various levels. This is not impeded by differences in our attitudes toward certain issues, which arise as a result of our individual paths of the socialist development of our societies and the different international positions of our countries.

Political contacts and exchanges of opinions together with mutual respect help us to know and understand each other better. That is why this practice has great significance and why it should be further nurtured and enriched.

Our economic relations and cooperation are characterized by constant and balanced development on the basis of mutual benefits. We are convinced that further promotion of our economic cooperation is in the interests of both sides, especially as the economic situation in the world is constantly deteriorating. In this light, it is very important to resolve any current problems which emerge or will emerge in economic cooperation in an efficient and mutually acceptable manner in the interests of the further development of mutually beneficial cooperation.

An important role in the development of our friendship is played by the Serbian, Croatian, and Slovene nationals who live in Hungary and the Hungarian nationality in Yugoslavia. The policy of the full equality of all the nations and nationalities of our country is one of the greatest achievements of our national liberation struggle and socialist revolution.

The situation in the world causes us serious concern, Markovic stressed. World peace and the security of nations are being threatened increasingly dangerously by the policy of bloc divisions and confrontation, the arms race, and the ever widening gap between the developed and developing countries. Consequently, we consider that it is a priority task and duty of all countries and of all progressive, democratic forces to use maximum efforts to halt the present negative and dangerous development in international relations and to work for a halt to the arms race and start of the disarmament process, for global talks on international economic cooperation, for the development and building of the new international economic order, and for the peaceful and just settling of the problem of the hotbeds of crisis and conflict.

Our country is exerting efforts and making its contribution within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement, in the United Nations, at the Conference of European Security and Cooperation, and through many bilateral contacts with the aim of finding constructive solutions to the acute problems of the present-day world. The LCY and our other sociopolitical organizations are fully contributing to this activity through their entire international activity and cooperation with progressive parties and movements in the world. In this, we proceed from the conviction that the world has no alternative to achieving a general relaxation of international tension and to constructive international cooperation on the principles of active peaceful coexistence.

We attach great significance to realizing the decisions of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Let us hope that the conference on measures aimed at strengthening confidence and on security and disarmament in Europe, which is in progress in Stockholm, will contribute to continuing and strengthening the process of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. We consider peace and security in Europe to be indivisible from peace and security in the Mediterranean. We strive for transforming the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation. To this end, we are very active in both bilateral and multilateral fields. We work actively to promote cooperation between the Balkan countries, both bilateral and multilateral, to transform the Balkans into a zone of peace and cooperation.

An irreplaceable contribution to the struggle for peace and to settling international problems is made by the Nonaligned Movement as an independent and influential factor in international relations which is demonstrating its vitality again in the present exacerbated conditions despite the many problems which individual nonaligned countries are facing.

[Passage indistinct] This is natural, because peace and cooperation in the world are prerequisites for progressive social transformation and the development of socialism.

In such conditions, it is extraordinarily important to consistently implement the principles of the autonomy, independence, noninterference, and responsibility of every party to its own working class and people, and, on this basis, the development of voluntary internationalist cooperation and solidarity among the communist, workers', and other progressive parties and movements in the world.

A significant achievement in the development of socialism is the fact that the progressive social forces seek and find solutions to the problems which they encounter in the struggle for the progressive transformation of society by proceeding from the historical, socioeconomic, and national development and specificities of the countries in which they operate, in other words, from the real interests of the working class and peoples of these countries, said Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at the end of this toast in honor of the high-ranking visitor from Hungary.

Replying to the toast, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, thanked for the reception and said the MSZMP delegation arrived in Belgrade, capital of your hospitable country, with the task and aim of further strengthening Hungarian-Yugoslav friendship based on firm principles, to give new impetus to our all-round cooperation which has already been constantly developing for over a quarter century and to expand our relations in all fields of life. We are convinced that this fully corresponds to the interests and wishes of our countries and peoples. On the basis of our talks, which began today in a good comradely atmosphere, we have already been able to conclude that mutual readiness exists for further promoting Hungarian-Yugoslav relations.

We would like to repeat in a pronounced manner our present stance which equally emanates from our principles and friendly feelings: The People's Republic of Hungary is interested in having a strong and prosperous Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia as its neighbor, Kadar said. He added: We appreciate very much the enormous results achieved by the working people of Yugoslavia, led by communists, during four decades of the historic road of the people's authority in building their country and in enriching their material and spiritual values.

We know that in your country as well as in our country, he continued, the present phase of socialist building demands the solution of difficult and great tasks. We Hungarians wish with all our heart that the Yugoslav comrades, the peoples of friendly Yugoslavia, will achieve the aims set at the 12th LCY Congress in the interest of their prosperity and in the cause of social progress and peace in the world.

Speaking about the building of Hungary, Kadar emphasized that MSZMP is united, that it has a clear program and a tested and confirmed political line, constructively supported by the people, to rely in the solution of tasks on the firm bases of socialist order, unity, initiative, and the creative power of our people.

We can state with pleasure that relations between the People's Republic of Hungary and the SFRY are balanced and that our cooperation is developing on the basis of mutual interests in all walks of life. Supported by our peoples and the joint will, we are strengthening the ties which link our two countries.

Now that we are considering the development of Hungarian-Yugoslav relations, we can note with satisfaction that the principled bases of our cooperation, in whose formulation Comrade Josip Broz Tito has permanent merit, proved themselves to be firm and lasting. Proceeding from the socialist ideas which we pursue and the interests of our peoples, we have based our cooperation on acceptance of and respect for the specific characteristics of socialist building in our countries, as well as the fact that Hungary is a member of the Warsaw Pact organization, while Yugoslavia is nonaligned. By pursuing this road, we have achieved enormous results so far. Kadar expressed conviction that our friendship will be solid in the future as well and that our cooperation will grow and become even more fruitful.

Meaningful cooperation between the MSZMP and the LCY is developing in accordance with joint interests and aims. The same can be said for the work of the leading state bodies and government organs of the two countries. We are pleased that our direct relations with the republics and provinces of Yugoslavia have already become traditional and that they are fruitful.

Our economic cooperation has great importance for both countries. They can speak with satisfaction about how, even in today's hampered economic conditions in the world, we are succeeding through joint efforts in expanding our mutual commodity exchange. We can agree that we still have unutilized potential for developing our economic relations. For our part, we are prepared to step up the application of production cooperation and other modern forms of cooperation.

We assess as favorable our lively cultural and sports connections, which are developing according to plan. The wide exchange of cultural values effectively serves better mutual acquaintance and mutual understanding between our peoples.

Among the many possibilities which exist as a result of our countries being neighbors, we have in mind and support mutually beneficial border cooperation, broad contacts among the population, and the development of tourism.

In nurturing our friendship, a considerable role is played by the Yugoslav nationalities in Hungary and the Hungarian nationality in Yugoslavia. Our socialist ideas and practical political measures contribute equally to our nationalities being the factors which link us together and to their strengthening the bridge of friendship in the interests of our countries and peoples.

Our meeting has come about, Kadar continued, in a tense and complex international situation. He noted with regret that the dangers which threaten peace have increased, as he put it, as a result of the endeavors of the aggressive imperialist circles. In our view, the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in West Europe has increased political and military tension on our continent and led to further aggravation of the political situation in the world.

We are convinced that through the association of all progressive and peace-loving forces, the dangers which threaten peace can be removed, that a balance of forces can be realized at a lower level of armament, and that agreements which mutually guarantee the security of all the interested parties can be reached.

A favorable starting point for all this is the proposal by the Warsaw Pact, addressed to NATO, that these two organizations should mutually renounce the use of force. A realistic basis for substantive talks and the inevitably necessary agreements is presented by the numerous initiatives of the Soviet Union, including that whereby the Soviet Union renounced the first use of nuclear weapons, and its announcement that it is willing to freeze nuclear weapons and calls on the United States and other countries with nuclear weapons at their disposal to join in this. We are convinced that these proposals respond to the interests of all the European nations and all of mankind. We continue to support the stand that contentious international issues can be and should be resolved by means of talks.

In the spirit of the principle of peaceful coexistence and the recommendations contained in the Helsinki Final Act and the documents of the Belgrade and Madrid conferences, the People's Republic of Hungary is willing to do everything possible to reduce international tension. Bearing this in mind, it aims to maintain and develop cooperation and continue a dialogue with countries which have a different social order.

We are fully aware of Socialist Yugoslavia's international activity and we value its efforts in the movement of nonaligned countries toward the cause of peace and security and the creation of equal international relations. We are convinced that the socialist creative work of the peoples of Yugoslavia and their struggle for social progress considerably contribute to fulfilling the great tasks facing mankind and to consolidation of peace in the world, said Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

Budapest on Kadar Toast

LD072306 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Excerpts] We start our detailed reports with a report on Janos Kadar's visit in Belgrade. Our special correspondent is Zsolt Szalay.

[Szalay] As Janos Kadar emphasized in his toast at the banquet given in his honor, the important conclusion can be drawn from the comradely and good atmosphere at today's talks that the readiness for the further development of Hungarian-Yugoslav relations is mutual. At discussions in the early evening, the first secretary of the Central Committee and Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Presidium, reviewed the situation and tasks of socialist building work in progress in the two countries. They also exchanged opinions on the development of bilateral relations. The meeting was characterized by a cordial, friendly atmosphere and by mutual understanding.

At the evening banquet, this, among other things, was referred to by Dragoslav Markovic when he said the following: High-level political relations also contribute, to a significant extent, to the fruitful development of comprehensive Yugoslav-Hungarian cooperation. In this, cooperation between the LCY and the MSZMP also has an important place.

In his toast, Janos Kadar spoke about relations and the present talks.

[Begin Kadar recording] We arrived in Belgrade, the capital of your hospitable country, with the assignment and purpose of further strengthening Hungarian-Yugoslav friendship which rests on firm basic principles; giving further impetus to our multifaceted cooperation, which has been steadily developing for a quarter of a century; and of expanding our relations in every sphere of life. It is our conviction that this accords to the fullest extent with the interests and wishes of our countries and peoples.

We can draw the important conclusion from the comradely discussion started today and held in a good atmosphere, that the readiness to further develop the Hungarian-Yugoslav relationship is mutual.

Comrades. Our long-standing stance, which I wish to emphatically reiterate here, follows from our similar principles and friendly feelings: The Hungarian People's Republic is interested in having its neighbor, the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, strengthen and prosper. [end recording]

[Szalay] Janos Kadar then briefly outlined the results of socialist building work in progress in the Hungarian People's Republic. Returning to Hungarian-Yugoslav relations, he said:

[Begin Kadar recording] When we review the development of Hungarian-Yugoslav relations, the continuously increasing results of our good-neighborly relationship, we can establish with gratification that the fundamental bases of our cooperation, in whose shaping Comrade Josip Broz Tito had [word indistinct] merits, are firm and have proven to be lasting.

Taking as a starting point the socialist ideas guiding us, and the interests of our peoples, we based our cooperation on our taking note of and respecting the particular characteristics of socialist construction which have developed in our countries, with Hungary a member of the Warsaw Pact and Yugoslavia being a nonaligned country.

Following this path, we have achieved great results thus far. It is my conviction that building on these foundations, our friendship is strong and our cooperation is growing and will be fruitful in the future. The meaningful cooperation between the MSZMP and the LCY aids in the development of joint interests and goals. This can also be said about the work of the two countries' leading state bodies and government organs.

It is heartening to see that our immediate relations with the republics and provinces of Yugoslavia have already become traditional and are fruitful. The Southern Slav nationalities living in Hungary and the Hungarian nationality living in Yugoslavia have a significant role in fostering our friendship. Our socialist ideas and our political measures in practice promote our nationalities as being linking factors, and also their strengthening the bridge of friendship for the benefit of our countries and peoples. [end recording]

[Szalay] In the concluding part of his toast, Janos Kadar again gave thanks for the friendly reception and he said he holds the opinion that the present meeting, the discussions, full of substance and of an open atmosphere and comradely spirit, will mutually increase our experiences and further strengthen our cooperation and the friendship of our peoples.

Talks Resumed 8 March

LD081119 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1033 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, March 8 (TANJUG) -- President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency Dragoslav Markovic and First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee Janos Kadar who arrived yesterday on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia, resumed talks here today, Thursday. The talks focus on the current international situation which both sides assess as very complex and dangerously straining, it has been reported.

Markovic and Kadar, and the two parties' delegations, will also discuss the situation and trends in the workers' movement.

The talks were resumed in an atmosphere of cordiality and frankness, with full respect for the differences in opinions and the specific international positions of the two countries.

BELGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT

Views Exchanged With Mojsov

LD071748 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1215 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Mar (TANJUG) -- Talks were conducted this morning in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs between Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Belgian Foreign Minister Tindemans, together with colleagues.

During the open and friendly exchange of views, bilateral cooperation and topical international issues were discussed.

The two foreign ministers expressed their total interest in continuing bilateral cooperation in all areas of life. In this connection, it was stated that this cooperation has recently been developing successfully in the interests and to the satisfaction of both sides. During the exchange of views, it was said that the activity of hostile elements that seek to destroy the present trends of development in bilateral relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Belgium will not be allowed.

Particular attention was devoted to questions of economic cooperation. Interest was expressed on both sides in further expanding economic relations on an equitable basis. There was also discussion on broadening cultural and scientific-technical cooperation.

The Yugoslav-Belgian dialogue also embraced topical international issues, including the situation in Europe and the course of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament. It was said that this is a good beginning which affords opportunities for Europe and the world to return to the policy of detente. The federal secretary acquainted his guest with the efforts being made in this direction at the Stockholm conference by the group of neutral and nonaligned countries.

The situation in some of the crisis areas of world politics was also discussed as well as other topical issues from the realm of international political and economic life.

Planinc Receives Tindemans

LD071758 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1349 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Mar (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, today received Leo Tindemans, Belgian minister of external affairs, who is visiting our country at the invitation of Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs. During the meeting, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, conviction was expressed on both sides that this visit, too, in the series of frequent mutual contacts will make a further contribution to promoting our bilateral cooperation and that the good relations that exist between Yugoslavia and Belgium will favor the further intensification of our economic links on lasting long-term foundations.

The conversation dwelt on the unfavorable state of economic relations in the world and the need for fresh efforts to be made by all the factors in the international community to overcome this situation.

The meeting was attended by Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Z. Svete, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; A. Rahir, Belgian ambassador to the SFRY; and P. Tijsbaert, director for political affairs in the Belgian Ministry of External Affairs.

Mojsov Speech at Dinner

LD072121 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1410 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 7 Mar (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, gave a formal dinner at noon today in honor of Leo Tindemans, minister of external affairs of the Kingdom of Belgium, in the Palace of the Federation in Belgrade.

Toasts were exchanged during the dinner, which was held in a cordial and warm atmosphere.

Welcoming once again the guest from Brussels, Lazar Mojsov noted in his toast that breadth and significance have been restored to the traditionally good relations between the two countries following the known period of tension in the recent past, and that they are now developing without disruption. Mojsov also expressed the conviction that the two countries will never again allow activities which could negatively influence their mutual relations.

After assessing the important results achieved in the development of bilateral cooperation, Mojsov emphasized that the possibilities have not been exhausted and that this especially applies to economic relations, which have been stagnating for some time. He pointed out the need for a bolder and more imaginative exploitation of all higher forms of economic cooperation.

Referring then to the current world situation, Mojsov said among other things:

"We are very concerned about the present complex and dangerous development of the international situation. The foundations of mutual trust have been shaken in many fields of international relations. Dialogue has become less and peaceful solutions to international problems and disputes have been abandoned. The existing crises are becoming deeper and new crises and local conflicts have appeared. The specter of the arms race, which stimulates more tension and confrontation and threatens to evade control, hangs menacingly over mankind, especially over our continent. The difficult situation in the world economy is complicated by the growing problem of overindebtedness, especially of the developing countries, and in the absence of global efforts to solve the problems of development. Such unfavorable trends threaten the independence and unobstructed development of a number of countries, as well as peace and stability of international relations.

"In spite of this dark picture, the world does have a better alternative and we should not give in to pessimism. There is growing political awareness that the present development is not leading to anything good. Demands and initiatives are being intensified to check the present unfavorable trend, to restore international confidence, and to return to agreement-making and cooperation."

Mojsov concluded by saying that progress achieved in Stockholm and a lessening of tension in Europe would have a favorable effect on the situation in the neighboring regions and would increase the prospects for successfully overcoming other tensions in international relations as well as individual hotbeds of crisis.

"The policy of nonalignment and the Nonaligned Movement as an independent factor, are engaged in these directions and are making constant efforts to lower tension in the world and to restore constructive dialgoue in order to overcome crises and to solve the said burning problems."

Talks With Spiljak

LD072118 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1943 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, March 7 (TANJUG) -- The present unfavourable situation in the world can be surmounted by engagement of all international factors, Presidency of Yugoslavia President Mika Spiljak stated today (Wednesday) at talks with Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans. Spiljak especially emphasized the role of the non-aligned countries in this context.

Minister Tindemans, who arrived here for a visit to Yugoslavia last night (Tuesday), said he expects that the general international tension will relax and negotiations between the big powers will be renewed.

Spiljak and Tindemans pointed to the significance of the Stockholm conference and possibilities which it offers in that respect. Spiljak and Tindemans also noted the favourable development of Belgian-Yugoslav relations. They emphasized that economic cooperation between the two countries is not yet in accordance with possibilities and that both sides should invest efforts for its promotion.

Tindemans' Press Conference

LD072304 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2130 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, March 7 (TANJUG) -- Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans stated at a press conference here this evening, Wednesday, that the deployment of medium-range missiles had, among other things, contributed to the present strained situation in Europe. He said that, during his talks with ranking Yugoslav officials on East-West relations, it was mutually assessed that the relations had considerably deteriorated, particularly of late. The Belgian foreign minister assessed the role of neutral and non-aligned countries as very important for improving the situation in Europe.

Tindemans said that bilateral cooperation was mutually assessed as developing successfully, particularly in the economic field. He added that the exchange of views included also the possibility of Yugoslav-Belgian cooperation on third markets and in the scientific-technical field.

Asked about the activity of the anti-Yugoslav emigration in Belgium, the Belgian foreign minister said that the Yugoslav side was informed about the measures taken by Belgian authorities for protecting Yugoslavs in Belgium. Tindemans also mentioned that the question of anti-Yugoslav emigration in Belgium would be further discussed.

MORE ON PRC SECURITY MINISTRY DELEGATION VIST

Visit to Car Plant

AU080755 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Mar 84 p 6

[Text] Novo Mesto, 3 Mar (TANJUG) -- A Chinese delegation led by Ling Yun, minister of state security, which is currently visiting our country, today visited the IMV motor vehicles factory in Novo Mesto. Janez Rosker, acting director of the IMV Composite Organization of Associated Labor, briefed the Chinese minister and the other member of the delegation, Yang Dezhong, member of the CPC Central Committee and chief of security of the CPC Central Committee, on social self-protection in this collective.

Planinc Receives Minister

LD072236 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1748 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, March 7 (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, Yugoslavia's federal premier, received Ling Yun, minister of Public Security of the People's Republic of China, and Yang Dezhong, member of the Central Committee of China's Communist Party, here today (Wednesday). The two high-ranking Chinese officials are on an official visit to Yugoslavia now at the head of a Chinese delegation.

In the ensuing friendly talk, cooperation between Yugoslavia and China was evaluated as very positive and all-round. Contributing to the development of this cooperation are, among other things, the just carried out talks on cooperation between the two countries' organs of home affairs, it was pointed out.

SYRIAN BA'TH PARTY DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

AU071311 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Mar 84 p 2

[Text] The delegation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party of Syria led by 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, deputy secretary general of the national leadership, left Belgrade yesterday. The Ba'th Party delegation visited our country as a guest of the LCY.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA PREMIER RETURNS FROM ROMANIA

LD072211 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2111 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Sarajevo, March 7 (TANJUG) -- Premier of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina Seid Maglajlija returned this afternoon, Wednesday, from a three-day visit to Romania. On his return, Maglajlija assessed as very useful the talks on the promotion of economic cooperation between Bosnia-Hercegovina and Romania, within the framework of over-all cooperation between Yugoslavia and this neighbouring country. "We have undertaken the obligation to bring to life as much as what has been agreed as possible," Maglajlija said.

ANGOLAN DELEGATION, OFFICIALS VIEW COOPERATION

Talks With Stojanovic

LD071926 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1623 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, March 7 (TANJUG) -- Cooperation between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) and the Angolan MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Party of Labour is developing favourably as are also relations between Yugoslavia and Angola, two non-aligned countries, it was noted during a talk today, Wednesday, between the LCY Central Committee Presidency Secretary Nikola Stojanovic and MPLA Politbureau candidate member and Central Committee Secretary Roberto de Almeida. Almeida heads an Angolan MPLA-Party of Labour delegation, which arrived on Monday on a visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidency,

The ranking guest from Angola was today received also by Yugoslav Secretary for Information Mitko Calovski. During the ensuing talk, views were exchanged on Yugoslav-Angolan cooperation in information. It was mutally agreed that all aspects of this cooperation should be further promoted.

Calovski Receives Delegation

LD072332 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1252 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Mar (TANJUG) -- Mitko Calovski, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for information, today received a delegation of the MPLA-Labor Party led by Roberto Almeida, candidate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central ommittee of the MPLA-Labor party, which is visiting Yugoslavia at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee. The two sides exchanged views on bilateral relations in the field of information between the two friendly nonaligned countries and agreed on joint activities aimed at developing and promoting all forms of cooperation in this field. The talks also dwelt on a number of questions of bilateral cooperation in other fields, to the continuing development of which the two countries attach great importance.